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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 74 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Styes, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Re. 2-8, 2drams Re. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 3.)

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STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
31st Mar.	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA †	16,277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd June	MOREA	10,011
9th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	KALYAN	8,997

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
20th March	MATIANA	8,965
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,600
12th June	WARFIELD *	6,000

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
31rt March	SICILIA	6,813
28th April	SOUDAN	6,696
31st May	SICILIA	6,813
1st June	MALWA	10,941
28th ,,	SOUDAN	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June	NARKUNDA	—

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
29th March	BANDRA	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
31rt ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
2nd April	VITA	Karachi via K'war
4th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.	For.
s.s. Jalaputra...	8310	6th April	Tuticorin Rangoon.
s.s. Jaladutta...	6700	7th ,,	Karachi.

For freight and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	19th Mar	31st Mar
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotoge ..	8,901	28 n Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	15th ,,
Genoa Maru.		785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,
Tokushima Maru.	J. Echikawa.	5,976	20th ,,	2nd May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	27th ,,	11th ,,
Sado Maru..	I. Nirei. ..	5,808	15th May	20th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 275, 4363. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 22,22,220
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal R. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda.)
Rasoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, or annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 69,000,500
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Horsby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 26,75,100
Reserved Fund 26,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dieste
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
UBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 260, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franoqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

"NERVINUS"
(WITH GOLD)
A REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Gold is not merely the noblest of all metals but properly administered it is *the sovereign tonic* of the world—so say the ancient sages of India. NERVINUS is a delicious blend of the choicest remedies of the EAST and the WEST and gives the happiest result in *weak nerves, poor blood* (Anaemia), *nervous debility, neurasthenia, loss of weight, dyspepsia, chronic or acute constipation, blood impurities,* all wasting diseases and similar ailments. Highly spoken of by Medical men and extensively used all over India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits. It is admirably suited for the Tropical Climate and it removes heat *lassitude* in a short time.
NERVINUS possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence the powers of youthful manhood. Used in conjunction with a non-irritating external application (Organ Oil) for *local weakness* due to any cause, prepared by an elaborate and expensive process, this amazing ELIXIR of LIFE imparts all the powers of vigorous youth in a short time—an effect that can only be described as marvellous. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. It does nothing but real, permanent good—rejuvenating the entire system and improving the function of all the organs of the human body.
NERVINUS with gold Rs. 5/- per bot. Organ Oil Rs. 2/8. Both at Rs.7/- (Postage extra.)
Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector :—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh Jamtara :—Worst cases have responded to its action like a charm, P. G. Lobo, Esq., Belgaum—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab :—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W., Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment :—The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.
If you wish to enjoy Life, write now to —
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS MIHIJAM E. I. R.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.
Head Office—1 Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA
Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.
Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.
Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries, 79 Medows Street, Bombay.
S. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTAT.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HAVE YOUR EVENING OR DRESS SUIT pressed for Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 each by the
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	[illegible]
Total Claims Paid over	[illegible]
New Business—1921.	[illegible]
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922.	[illegible]

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COLLECTOR OF BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, OLD CHINA ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Thomas Strangman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th and SUNDAY the 8th day of April, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Mont Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, all the very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, solid silver chandelier (A. B. Savory & Sons), best old Sheffield platedware, wine coolers, etc., etc. an unique collection of solid blackwood open carved furniture, such as full size sofas and easy chairs, screens, large and small tables, etc., etc., one large brass bound chest, collection of old brass ornaments, such as rare old Temple chain, Kathiawar wedding chests, boxes and vases, etc., etc. Rich Japanese 1st coloured prints by celebrated Japanese artists, water colours, collection of blue China, famille rose and famille vert, Louis XVI pattern furniture, carved chiffoniers with large mirrors, reclining chippendale couches, Beauvaise tapestry screens, old English mahogany furniture, large mirror door wardrobes (zoonda) with drawers mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror back jardiniers, card tables, gramophone with records, dressing chest of drawers, glass door silver show case collection of old Arms, electric lamps and a collection of plants particularly rare cannas and hibiscus, 3 motor cars, (a) open touring 5 seater Renault with dust-proof trunk, (b) Landaulette Itala, Barker body, (c) Landaulette Darracq. All in perfect running condition.

The catalogues will be published and the property will be on view daily from the 28th March, 1923.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE COTTON GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY AT TIRUPUR AND DUNDIGUL ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, BEST CENTRE FOR HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 12 acres and 90 cents or so situate in Adiyanath Village, Madura district under the jurisdiction of the Dundigul Sub-Registrar.

Machinery and Building Gin Factory:—Gin Engine Compound non-condensing side by side cylinders, by Ruston Procter and Co. Ltd., Grooved Fly Wheel complete of 80 I.H.P. Boiler 20 by 6—150lbs. pressure by Tinker Shenton, Hyde 1910—23 N.H.P. 6 Double Roller Gins of Platts Bros., complete shafting, Pulleys gearing, etc., to work 24 Double roller gins. Ginning. Building complete built for 24 Double Roller Gins—with Engine and Boiler House all pucca built with zinc sheet roofing, with verandah all round to stack kapas 200 feet of godown building with corrugated sheet roof.

Press Factory:—Press Engine by D. Stewart side by side cylinders with Pump Bed of 12 Pumps of D. Stewart and Co., Half Press by D. Stewart and Co. 17 feet Box with three 7½ ins. diagrams. Finisher Press by D. Stewart and Co., Boiler Lancashire 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure by Thomas Hill and Sons Donkey pumps by John Cameron and Co.,—Press Engine house and Boiler house all pucca built with corrugated roofing.

Electric Installation:—Electric Dynamo by Compton and Co. Ltd., 110 Volts 38 Amp. 1450 R.P.M. with Marble Switch Board fitted with Volts and Ampere Meters. Ground nuts Decorticating machines with shafting pulleys, etc.

Tirupur Factory:—All that piece of Punja or dry lands in the village of Thottipalayan, Palladam Taluka, Coimbatore District Tirupur Sub-district in Survey No. 620 of the extent of 4.77 acres situate on the southern side of the road, almost opposite the goods shed of Tirupur Railway Station on one side Bansilal Abirchands Press Factory, and on the other side M. D. M. Press Factory.

Machinery and Buildings:—Direct Acting pumping Engine twin cylinder long stroke 12 Pumps, of D. Stewart and Co.—Half Press D. Stewart and Co.,—Boiler Thomas Hill 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure.

Buildings Press house mixing room, engine house, boiler house all pucca built with corrugated sheet roofing. Three pala houses, godowns office and servant quarters, pucca built well, and the whole compound is walled. The above factory was built with all brand new machinery only two years ago on very expensive land.

The Factory and the Press are in good working order and realising good income every year. This year there is a bumper crop and there are more chances of the income being doubly increased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY the 29th day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & C., are instructed to sell by public auction at Orient Building opposite Colaba Station and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils meat safes etc., etc.

The property of J. Royal, Esqr. Asst. Auditor and Accountant, G.I.P.Ry.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 TONS GROUNDNUT CAKES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Haji Usman Mahomed and Co. at their Mahamadi Oil Mill situate at Mazgaon Bridge, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:—

29 tons Groundnut cakes, pure being balance of the contract for 50 tons.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bhikubai, widow of Appaji Babiam Kaidile and Narayan Dagdoo Shellar, he mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jankibai, wife of Pandhrinath Madanji mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Iudenture of Mortgage, dated 20th March 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 251 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 51, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey No. 197, together with the mesuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2047-2049, and Street Nos. 353-357 (1) and (2) and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sakharam Keshav Bhandari, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskerji and on or towards the South by the property of the said Sakharam Keshav Bhandari and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Tamarind Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAM MILL'S NAKHI CHADDERS.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction this day Wednesday the 28th, March 1923 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Valji Shamji and Co., Agents of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd. at their shop at Chawk in Mulji Jaitha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Tha Mathuradas Kalidas and Co.

10 bales Nakhi Chadders of Jam Mill including:—

3 bales No. 435 contg. 500 pairs. 32 in 3¼ yds. 10 oz.

3 bales No. 535 contg. 200 cholas. 35 in 7 yards 1¼lbs.

3 bales No. 225 contg. 300 pairs 40 in 4 yards 11b.

1 bale No. 4500 contg. 300 pairs 45 in 4 yards 1¼lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

129, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2726.

AUCTION SALE of immovable valuable properties, situate at Baba Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE & Co. attorneys for the surviving mortgagees, Messrs. Janmonomed Rahimtulla and Sachidina Rahimtulla and on account and at the risk of Ebrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwalla and Salebhai Abdul Hussein, the mortgagors, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises in one lot the properties 1st and 2nd described, as under:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (143 3/9) One Hundred and Forty-Three and three-ninths square yards bearing Collectors Old Nos. 2697, New No. 9704, Old Survey No. 1023 and New Survey No. 4433 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhaboo Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the house of Shaikh Kadarbhai Mulla Amiji on or towards the North by Khara Tank Road and on or towards the South by a Sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Ebrahimji Abdabhai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6914 Street No. 158—162 and are now in occupation of the mortgagors' tenants.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (100) One Hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2695-2695, New No. 9701, Old Survey No 1022 New Survey No. 4434 and the said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6913 Street No. 154 and are bounded as follows, that is to any on or towards the North by other property of the Mortgagors on or towards the East by the said Dhabu Street and on or towards the South by the property of Esabally Allibhoy and on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., attorneys for the Surviving Mortagees, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS 4 PEARLS.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Jiwanchand Dharamchand Messrs., CRAWFORD and Co., wil sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

4 Pearls each of about 6 chows.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, First Floor, Colaba Chambers opp. the Parsi Sanatorium the following:—

Dining table dining chairs, dumwaiters, sideboards, drawing room suites, glass and panelled door almyrahs, iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carved Blackwood furniture, glass door show cases, crockery, glassware very handsome made to order cabinet by John Roberts, teapoys, one iron framed German sweet toned Piano, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Property of Mrs. G. L. Hatfield.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Victoria Terminus, will be continued to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES SHUSHI OF THE NEW ISLAM MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Publii Auction at Champagully opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully of Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavji Mulji and Co.

7 Bales each 100 pieces Shushi of the New Islam Mills No. 270, 23 inches 24 yds. 3½ lbs.

1 Bale 100 pieces Shushi of the New Islam Mills No. 541, 23 inches 24 yds. 3½ lbs.

6 Bales each 80 pieces Shushi of the New Islam Mills No. 1700, 26 inches 24 yds. 4 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HAPUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Jaswantrai and Sons and on account and at the risk of Shivnarayan Ramnarayan:—

50 bales Hapur Cotton.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Khimji Vishram at Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the property of an European gentleman the following household furniture, etc., such as:—

Iron cots and mattresses, carpet, almirahs, show cases, book case, dining table, chairs, sofa, ice box, meatsafe, table, teapoys, writing table, kitchen table, book-stand, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

47 pcs. measuring bands 30 mrs. with chain.

1 case 50 gross glass penholders.

Property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY OF AN INSOLVENT PARSEE.

Good opportunity to Parsee families, Khoja families, to buy selected ornaments such as bracelets and necklaces, earrings, rings, malas, pearl bangles, soranhar, etc.

By order of Basil N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the mortgagee's attorneys Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. and on account and at the risk of Hormusji N. Doctor, Insolvent, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable diamond, emerald and pearl ornaments such as

6 Diamond rings.

12 Diamond, emerald and ruby rings, marquis roses, etc.

4 Diamond emerald necklaces.

2 Pairs of diamond bangles.

5 Pairs of diamond emerald and ruby ear-rings.

4 Diamond emerald and pearl collars.

4 Pearl necklaces.

4 Pairs of diamond and emerald bracelets

6 Pairs of pearl bangles.

3 Pairs of pearl raufuls.

3 Pairs of Diamond lavangias.

Diamond, emerald and pearl pendants.

1 Diamond, emerald and pearl sari-pin.

2 Pairs of diamond booty etc., etc.

25 per cent deposit and delivery next day.

For further conditions and particulars of sale apply Messrs Crawford and Bayley Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane or the undersigned.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20 Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 5409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPEETIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPEETIES SITUATE AT GAMDEVI MIDDLE ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS DAMMAR LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Danna Ratta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundevia alias Hotelwalla, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of July, 1922, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 4 and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively, the undermentioned properties.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 36 and now under D Ward No. 2752 and Street No. 6, all which premises are situate at Gamdevi Middle Road, otherwise known as Dammar Lane, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Govind Dwarkaji, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on the South by the property of Bhaishanker Bhawanishanker and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1692.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 32 and now under D Ward No. 2753 and Street No. 7, and all the premises are situate on the East side of Gamdevi Temple, otherwise known as Dammar Lane, in the Registration District at Dammar Lane, in the Registration District on the East by the property of Dhanjibhoy Gundevia, on the West by the property of Ramji Narayen and Madon Jekison, on the North by the part of Jagonnath Narayen and on the South by a passage and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1693.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane near Hummam Street.

Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 5152.

Auction Sale of rich household furniture by well-known makers, Sweet toned Iron Framed Cottage Piano combined with Pianola by Stecks, rich platedware, English Ice Refregerator, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1923, at Ruby Mansions, Dubash Estate Nepean Sea Road, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of Oval Dining table with telescopic screw, large mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters tea tables, Roberts' handsome cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, brass top centre table, palmstands, English Gunu sectioned Book case gramophone tea tables low arm chairs ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press mirror door double warddrobe, obal shaped mirror cheval dressing table dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, "Rival" Ice Refregerator, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of W. G. Warburton Esq., O. B. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property is to view.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1923.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL

No. 4711

EAU-DE-COLOGNE

THE WORLD RENOWNED

GUARANTEED PURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"I HEAR YOU CALLING ME"

The story of a man bearing the burden of another's sin.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Far-East Players Inc.

PRESENT THE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY CO.

with ADELE BLOOD

IN

"ENTER MADAME"

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Glorious Superb Universal Photo-drama—To-night—This Week.

"PAID BACK"

5 Reels—featuring the pretty winsome

GLADYS BROCKWELL

Supported by an all-Star cast including Stuart Holmes, Mahlon Hamilton and Edna Murphy.

"PAID BACK"

The story of one woman and three men: a hero, a husband and a villain.

An extremely gripping Century Comedy "Short Weight" starring the world renowned canine star BROWNIE.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

THE EVIL EYE.

A Sensational Serial in Fifteen Episodes,

Please note the time:—

Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p.m.

Sunday 4 Shows:— 10-30 a.m. and 7-30, 9-0 & 10-30 p.m.

Monday (Ram Navami) 5 Shows and Friday (Good Friday) 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p.m.

Tuesday & Thursday 4 Shows:—5-15. 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Popular Rates.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road Phone 3455.

TO-DAY.

Messrs. K. D. and Bros, present.

THE HOUSE OF HATE

Ep. 1, 2, 3,

(Pathe serial supreme)

Featuring

PEARL WHITE

and

ANTONIO MORENO

and

PATHE COMIC.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play "KUNJAVIHARI."

(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Sri Krishna.)

will be revived shortly under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

on

Wednesday 28th March 1923 at 9 p.m.(S.T.)

RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA

BOMBAY THEATRE.

Friday 30th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

VIDYAHARAN

Saturday 31st March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAH SHIVAJI

NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

Sunday 1st April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHARADA

BOMBAY THEATRE

Monday 2nd April 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM.

Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

on

Wednesday 28th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30) Night.

SAVASHAYKALOL.

Friday 30th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY

VIRATANAYA.

Saturday 31st March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY

SWAYAMVAR.

Sunday 1st April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY

DRAUPADI.

Monday 2nd April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY

VIRATANAYA.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"DISCONTENTED WIVES"

featuring

J. P. MACGOWAN

and

FRITZI BRUNETTE

A drama of Restless Wives made by circumstances.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction:—MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

RUTH ROLAND

RUTH ROLAND

RUTH ROLAND

The peerless, fearless beauty in

"WHITE EAGLE"

"WHITE EAGLE"

"WHITE EAGLE"

A PATHE-SERIAL IN 15 EPISODES.

THIS WEEK

THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.

THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.

THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.

NOT since "Hands Up", "The Tiger's Trail" and "Ruth of the Rockies", has Ruth Roland, most magnetic of serial stars, produced such a sensational Western thriller as "WHITE EAGLE."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT AND LAST WEEK

The most sensational wild animal serial

THE JUNGLE GODDESS

13 to 15 episodes into 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE, COMIC.

LOOK OUT.

Saturday 31st March PATHE SERIAL.

RUTH ROLAND

in THE TIMBER QUEEN.

Daring Beauty. Fearless Rider Thrill and Deed, Skill and Speed.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Prices as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

SHRI KRISHNA-SATYABHAMA

OR

SHYMANTAK MANI

Specially produced by

NATIONAL FILM CO.

FOR

Ram Navami Holidays

See how Krishna clears himself from the charge of murder and theft winning beautiful Satyabhama as his bride.

RATES AND TIME AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA

Presents

the enthralling Serial

THE WOLVES OF KULTUR

featuring

LEAH BAIRD

Supported by

CHARLES HUTCHISON and Sheldon Lewis.

FIFTEEN EPISODES OF SECRET SERVICE THRILLS AND ESCAPADES.

FIRST THREE EPISODES

WITH A

SNUB POLLARD Comic.

TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Popular Prices.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WIRELESS OPERATOR for steamers. Apply personally TO PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD., 18, Rampart Row, Fort, between 3 and 4 p.m.
A R6913

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE with Sanskrit as Teacher and Companion, experienced need. Apply to Box No. 9186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6922

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER for a nationalist daily paper in Gujarati. Apply personally to the MANAGING AGENT, UNITED PRESS OF INDIA, LTD., 74, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R6898

WANTED—FAST TYPISTS, shorthand preferred, must have three years' experience in mercantile firm. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Only Gujarati Hindoos to apply personally to Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL Homji St., Hanuman Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
A R6925

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati accounts and Typewriting, expert in motor line first preference; pay according to qualification. Apply to MANEK BROTHERS & CO., Princess Street, Padamsee Building, Bombay.
A R6920.

WANTED for the Goculdas Tejpal High and A.-V. School, Bombay, an experienced GRADUATE as Principal, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 each, and five of Rs. 10 each, thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications, etc., before 31st March, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A15898

WANTED—Youths desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs Cox & Co. to learn PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING by Touch (Blind) System at exceptionally moderate rates from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Join early. Success guaranteed. Enrolment daily.

WANTED—MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS desiring to expand business especially in Leather, Paints, Hardwares, Motor accessories and Sundries to arrange with an experienced gentleman,—good references, commencing commercial tour in India sharply working as canvasser, agent, representative. Address Box No 9184 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6915.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED, by Law Graduate with teaching experience, paying tuitions or secretarial or legal work at pre-court or evening hours. Apply Box No. 9178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6900

AN UNDERGRADUATE will coach up students (from Gujarati to English fourth) from Bandra to Andheri, Second language French; terms moderate. Apply Box No. 9185 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6919

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—HORSE STABLE, MOTOR GARAGES, Sapoorjee Mahimwalla's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road.
C R6895

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Ismail Buildings, Kurla. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED BAWLA
C R6752.

TO BE LET—Vasava Sea-side, near Sanatorium, near Andheri, BUNGALOW with stable. Apply to GAMDEVI BHENDI GALLI HOUSE. No. 5, 1st floor, Bombay.
G R6896

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street. No. 75.
C R6676

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring about 1,450 sq. feet and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. feet situated at 20/A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, near Alexandra Dock Red Gate. Apply for particulars to Messrs F. MURAGHA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors, 20/A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay. Phone No. 2509.
C 16063

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown.
C R6715

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices.
C R6716

TO LET—AIRY BLOCKS for families, with electric fittings and water pipes in Rasta Peth, No. 81, Poona City. Apply to BURGE & SONS, Camp, Poona.
C R6847

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8099, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

FOR SALE—A big lot of W.I. PULLEYS; and one STEAM ENGINE:—15" x 24" x 36" Horizontal Cross Compound fitted with corlis valve and rope fly wheel. Please apply to Box No. 9184 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6915

FOR SALE—Marshall Sons' Rope Driving Horizontal Compound Jet Condensing Engine 12 x 21 x 30 in. stroke 10 ft. Fly Rope Pulley giving off 303 I.H.P. quite new lying packed in its original cases. Write or see Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, 265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
K R6916

MACHINERY FOR SALE—9in. by 15in. by 16in. Davey Paxman Compound Steam Engine with Automatic Expansion Gear, 24 and 36 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi-Diesel Type Special Crude Oil Engines, 7 B.H.P. and 13 B.H.P., very little used Blackstone Oil Engines, new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, 9½in. Centre by 16ft. Long London Bros.'s Lathe. Low prices to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
K

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

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JUST OUT!— Trikamlal R. Desai's 4th edition of LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF for students and practitioners. Price Rs. 3. Can be had of all bonafide booksellers.
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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Spec Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices, Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Bright and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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SECRET OF SUCCESS.—Success is yours if you know its secret. Then try that secret and prosper. My astrological advice is a golden key to your success. I will furnish you in lines with the forecast of the market fluctuation of cotton, silver, gold, etc., also delineation of your horoscope and your annual stars at reasonable charges. Please apply for my handbill. Professor DINSHAW, Astrologer, 145, Girgaon Road, Chira Bazaar, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD beg to announce that their premises will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant for Stocktaking ASQUITH & LORD, LTD. Opp. Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
16051

OOTACAMUNDS—TO LET.

ROSSMOYNE—Large commodious Bungalow. Fully furnished and fitted with electric light. Suitable for Princes or large families. Drawing-room, ante-room, dining-room, pantry, office, glazed verandah, four bed-rooms, five bath-rooms, kitchen, horse stalls, coach-house, garage, poultry house, dog kennels. Rent Rs. 3,000 for season ending 1st October. Apply to the undersigned.
DASTUR & CO.,
Solicitors,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
C15986

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1922.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramdas Khimji as an additional Director, made by the Directors.
5th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1923, and to fix their remuneration.
7th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 28th March, 1923, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th March, 1923.
R6813

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON AND FROM 1ST APRIL, 1923.

FROM the end of this month the Weekly Howrah-Bombay Homeward Express ceases to run Bombay-Howrah Postal Express will however run as at present.

2. The Calcutta-Bombay Mail (via Jubbulpore) will run to the following revised timings:—

Howrah	Dep.	18 0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	14 10
	Dep.	14 30
Pipariya	Arr.	18 15
	Dep.	18 23
Itarsi	Arr.	19 58
	Dep.	20 9
	(Enter Dining Car.)	
Harda	Arr.	21 21
	Dep.	21 32
	(Leave Dining Car.)	
Khandwa	Arr.	23 10
	Dep.	23 21
Bhusawal	Arr.	1 15
	Dep.	1 25
Manmad	Arr.	5 6
	Dep.	5 16
Nasik Road	Arr.	6 23
	Dep.	6 26
Deolali	Arr.	6 39
	Dep.	6 44
Kasara	Arr.	8 48
	Dep.	8 57
	(Enter Dining Car.)	
Kalyan	Arr.	9 59
	Dep.	10 9
	(Leave Dining Car.)	
V. Terminus	Arr.	11 5

The train leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays will be made up in two sections, the front for Victoria Terminus, the rear will run to Ballard Pier to the following timings from Kurla:—

Kurla	Arr.	10 41
	Dep.	10 53
Ballard Pier	Arr.	11 45

3. 12 Up passenger train will run to revised timings from Manmad arriving Victoria Terminus at 13-55 instead of 12-45.

4. The Dhulia train now leaving Chalisgaon at 13-15 will leave at 13-10. The train now leaving Dhulia at 16-40 will leave at 16-45.

5. The shuttle trains now running between Kalyan and Badlapur and between Kalyan and Algaon will be discontinued.

6. 102 Up Thana passenger will leave Thana at 12-21 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 13-35.

For timings at intermediate stations please see corrected sheet Time Tables at Stations.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24-3-23.
C16044

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a building or buildings in Bombay of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000 and yielding an annual income of 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. Apply with full particulars to the undersigned.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors,
14, Hammam Street, Fort.
C15010

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1923

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 16th April, 1923.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 7th April 1923.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 10th April 1923, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off, by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1922-1923.

R. L. MOSS.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1923.
C.16060.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to want of quorum the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, called at the Registered Office of the Company this day, has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 4th April 1923 at 12 noon (B.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors.
MATHURADAS G. RAJA.
Managing Director.
C.16055.
Bombay, 27th March 1923.

TENDERS.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 6th April, 1923 for the supply of,(a) Diets, (b) Clothing, and (c) Miscellaneous Articles to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, for the period ending 31st March ,1924.

2. Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered Schedules and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,
N. MAUGHAN, M. Inst: C. E.
Honorary Secretary.
Municipal Offices;
Drainage Department;
Bombay 27th March 1923.
C16062.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAVAKSHAW NUSSERWANJI ENGINEER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. MUZAFGARUDIN KHAN, son of Sultan Ulı Mulk Mahomed Mukhtaruddin Khan of Begumpett, Secunderabad (Deccan) of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale; mortgage; charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be concerned as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 9th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 sq. yds. or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3053, 2144 and 2184, New Nos. 9976, 9161, and 9264, Old Survey Nos. 4435, 803 and 803 and New Survey Nos 5488 and Cadestral Survey No. 1059 of Girgaum and the hereditaments standing on the said larger piece of land are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2001 and St. No. 7 and which said smaller piece of land the subject matter of this sale is bounded, on the North by another property of the Vendor (being the remaining portion of the said larger piece of land together with the building standing thereon) on the South by the property of Messrs. Ganpatrao and Vasantrao Poondlik Dharmathai, on the East by the property of Dhondoo Mali and on the West by the Khetwadi 9th Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1923.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C16056

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF LAKHMICHAND VASTA.

Re: High Court Suit No. 977 of 1923.
GOPALJI PRAGJI. .....Plaintiff.
vs.
LAKHMICHAND VASTA and another. .....Defendants

Dear Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that GOPALJI PRAGJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kumbhar Wada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Mistry and a Contractor has been granted leave under order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to institute a suit on behalf of himself and other creditors of the said Lakhmichand Vasta for the following relief:—

That it may be declared that the transfer executed by the said Lakhmichand Vasta in favour of Manji Madhavji, dated the 24th day of November, 1922 is void and of no effect and the defendants may be ordered to produce the said document before this Hon'ble Court and deliver up for cancellation and the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

Also take notice that any of you the creditors of the said Lakhmichand Vasta are at liberty to apply to the Court to be made a party to the suit if you so choose.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1923.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
11, Hamam Street Fort, Bombay.
C16065.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 783 of 1923.

Warrant for attachment before Judgment under O XXXVIII R 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KARSONDAS RAMJI, a Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Navi Wadi, outside Fort, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
versus
LALDAS GOKULDAS, a Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay temporarily residing at Arya Pathikashram, Girgaum Back Road, outside Fort Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting, Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendant is about to dispose of his properties with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any Decree that may be passed against him the Court by an order, dated the 27th day of February, 1923, directed the proper Warrant to issue Now We Command you that you do call upon the said Defendant on or before the 28th day of March, 1923, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 10,673 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security and WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge And WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of February, 1923
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

TRUE COPY,
JHAVERY AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SCHEDULE.
LIST OF SHARES.

1310 Shares of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd; bearing Nos:—35301 to 35305, 44584 to 44608, 60357 to 60365, 62601 to 62623, 65443, 65447, 70663 to 70687, 74313 to 74337, 78086 to 78096; 78101 to 78105, 86086 to 86710, 235660 to 235664, 241559 to 249583, 258439 to 258463, 259098 to 259102, 262773 to 262787; 111329 to 111338, 111944 to 111948, 1133884, 114885 to 114889, 117186 to 117195, 169753 to 169777, 175364 to 175368, 175370 to 175383, 179895 to 179904, 315730 to 315749, 315755 to 315759, 326949 to 326950, 326926 to 326948, 336278 to 336287, 361776 to 361795, 387277 to 387301, 391349 to 391353, 404953 to 404977, 411898 to 411907, 418528 to 418532, 427975 to 427694, 432914 to 432952, 432982 to 432985, 432992 to 433013, 436645 to 436669, 442796 to 442820, 454607 to 454611, 455042 to 455046, 458528 to 458537, 463144 to 463148, 464244 to 464248, 479180 to 479184, 492191 to 492191 to 492195, 493716 to 493720, 508522 to 508526, 513014 to 513038, 517931 to 517955, 522021 to 522045, 536879, 536883 to 536900, 537192 to 537260; 537263 to 537210 and 537213, 537219 to 537228, 544404 to 544428, 562083 to 562086; 562885 to 562909, 563360 to 563324, 571404 to 571423, 595082 to 595086, 597365 to 597370, 69693 to 69719, 527483 to 527487, 207956 to 207960, 112004, 344113, 240727 to 240629, 504785, 504943 to 504952; 504954 to 504957 to 504973, 59259 to 59278, 357776 to 357780, 224700 to 224729, 207316 to 207329, 454017 to 454031, 274507 to 274531, 265066 to 265080, 454907 to 454916, 73313 to 73400, 73301 to 73311, 73432; 153103 to 153103 to 153112, 194893, 4900, 105345 to 105371, 258206 to 258370 194901 to 194912, 110067 to 110076, 42572 to 43586, 125347 to 125354. Total 1310 Shares of Original Value of Rs. 75 cash of which Rs. 20 per share have been called and paid but of the present market value of Rs. 7 per share Rs. 9176.
C16054

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF COOVERJEE NANABHOY BANAJEE. .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed COOVERJEE NANABHOY BANAJEE, who carried on business in piece-goods under the style of Cooverjee and Co., and who died at Bombay on the 6th day of December, 1922 and Probate of whose will having effect throughout British India was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th day of February, 1923 to Messrs Hormasji Nanabhoy Banajee, Jehangir Mancherji Lali and Jamshedji Merwanji Pittar the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims pay the debts and hand over such property to the undersigned as attorneys to the executors at their Office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, with in one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the estate will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1923.
MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
16064.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of BABURAO DINAJI MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Building Contractor ... Deceased.

(1) GOVINDRAO DINAJI MANTRI, brother, and (2) BAI SARASWATIBAI, widow of the said Baburao Dinaji Mantri, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C16057

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 853 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 1st day of March 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. NAVALMAL MOTILAL, a firm, doing business as Commission Agents, at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) SHIVNARAYAN SHRIRAMJEE, (2) CHUNILAL SHIVNARAYAN, (3) GANESHMAL SHRIRAMJEE, (and) (4) BHURMAL SHRIRAMJEE, all of Bangalore Hindu Inhabitants, doing business till recently under the name and style and firm of Ganeshmal Bhurmal at Banglore City, Sikh Peth in the Mysore Territories ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 6,057-15-3 costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of March, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 7th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.

S S Nirvana Collingham, Hamburg.
S S Streefkerk, Kemp, Hamburg.
Unita, Portridge, Akyab.
S S Barjora, Grace Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 27.

S S Holmberg, Jorgansen, Rangoon.
The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Nirvana for Calcutta.

S S Nirvana :—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirvana, 3768 tons, Captain E H Collingham, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Unta :—The B I S N Company's steamer Unta, 3492 tons, Captain H Partridge, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S S Barjora :—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bueren, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Streefkerk :—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Streefkerk, 3823 tons, Captain E C Kemp, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Holmberg :—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Holmberg, 1921 tons, Captain J Jorgansen, sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

TUESDAY, March 27.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sicilia, 4188, China, 30/3, M M Co
2 Matuna, 3453, K'chi, 31/3, M M & Co.
3 Olympia 3272 L'Pool 6/4 Graham and Co.
4 City of Cairo 5024, K'chi, 7/4 K N & Co.
5 Malwa 5904 London 11/4, M M & Co.
6 Cl. Urquhart 5904 Cochin 7/4 J. Finlay & Co.
7 Asia, 3268, Trieste, 31/3, L Triestino.
8 Pasha, 3196, N.F. N.F., T M & Co.
9 Blythmoore, 4032, Dunkirk, N.F., Graham & Co.
15 Ct Yakohama, 4720, M'Goa, N.F., K N & Co
Jetty end Karapara 3722 Africa 4/4 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinoor 3240, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.
10 &11 City of Baroda 4500 K'achi 3/4 K N and Co.

PRINCES' DOCK

A Gamaria 3232 Calcutta, N.F., M M & Co.
B Sumatra Marr, 1256 Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
C & F Crosby Hall, 2397, K'chi, 30/3, J Finlay & Co.
F Camara 5889, Rangoon.
N Gairshopp, 3227 N F N.F., M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 27.

S S Mantua for London :—12 bales goat skin, S Meherbux; 2 bales goat skin, E A Rehoman 20 bales goat skin, H B Ramji, 11 bales goat skin, R at Rooka 13 bales goat skin, R Allimohamed; 27 bales sheep skin, E Esmail; 112 cwt turmeric L Tharia; 300 cwt corrimander seed, J. Paramanand 6 bdles woolen carpets Mia Md. A Saval; 4 bdles lamb skin Mia Md. A Saval; 4 bdles fox's spin Mia Md. A Saval; 52 cwt. gum J Paramand; 10 bdles woolen carpets A Azizuhoff; 4 bdles woolen carpets, H A Aminoff 13 bales lamb skin H A Aminoff.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—200 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim, 1003 cwt linseed oil cakes J Paramanand; 50 bales wol raw H A J Mohomed; 210 cwt gum S Chemsay.

S S Olympia for Glasgow :—1912 cwt oil cakes, B Hari Lele; 50 bales hemps Bill Russ.

S S Olympia for Manchester :—208 cwt gum Arabia, J Nerbharam.

S S Olympia for Greenork :—6047 cwt sugar, D. Jethmall;.

S S Olympia for Marseilles :—800 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool :—8877 cwt. myrabolums, P Mathoordas 2575 cwt myrabolums, B Damji, 2051 cwt manganese ore, B Damji; 150 bales African cotton-Lyon Lord.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles :—2502 cwt. gingelly, E D Sassoon; 700 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt moura seed, E D Sassoon; 2050 cwt lentils E D Sassoon.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool :—250 bales East African cotton, Lyon Lord; 2576 cwt, myrabolums, B. Damji

S S Matana for Hamburg :—735 bales Ind. cotton raw Patel Bros; 2155 bales Ind cotton raw, B Meyer; 500 bales cty. cotton fly, H B Bode; 4 bales fox's skin J S Nareg; 2007 cwt ground nut oil cakes J Paramanand; 500 cwt. poppyseed E D Sassoon 501 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon; 157 cwt gum P Kooverji; 365 bales Ind. cotton raw K Visram; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co. 55 bales Ind. cotton raw J A Begbie;

S S Crosby Hall for Hull :—2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Crosby Hall for Dunkirk—200 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt mustard Volkart Bros.

S S Eastern Knight for New York :—8000 cwt castor seed; Volkart Bros; 112 cwt cummen seed J Parmanand; 84 cwt castor nuts J Paramanand; 165 cwt gum J Parmanand; 166 cwt red pepper J Parmanand; 26 cwt sandal wood J Paramanand 1250 cwt gum M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwt. nak vomica M Jafferbhoy; 49 cwt fennel seed M Jafferbhoy; 15 bales carpets Thos Cook; 2000 cwt myrabolums F F Campbell 19999 cwt myrabolums B Damji; 6 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping 8 bales fox's skin Cox's Shipping; 3 woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping 4 bales fox's skin The F Commercial; 9 bales wool Birla Bros.; 40 cwt cardamons E A S Masha; 199 cwt casein flour, Amin and Sons; 430 cwt casein flour C Jivanlal; 1001 cwt. capsicums C Jivanlal; 2001 cwt myrabolams B Damji. 24 cks goat skin Cox's Shipping 400 cwt gum R J Sanos.

S S Eastern Knight for Philadelphia :—44 bales wool Cox's Shipping; 280 cwt dry chillies S Pradhan; 418 bales goat skin D Trading 63 cks goat skin C Booths.

S S Asia for Trieste :—215 bales Ind. cotton raw, K H Kayani

S S Dogra for Kobe :—700 bales Ind cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong :—105 cwt gum olibanum A H Nowroji; 93 cwt gum E S Abdulbhoy; 72 cwt sandal wod, E S Abdulbhoy; 49 cwt badn pappy E S Abdulbhoy

S S Wakasa for Kobe :—60 cwt gum M H Dadhisti.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong :—185 cwt. gum Ebrahim and Co.; 45 cwt boft pickers Hormusbhoy and Co.; 3½ cwt ivory, G H cwt ivory, G H Ramji.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S S Mantua from London. Agents M Mackenzie :—26 boxes gold coin, 48 boxes bar gold 13 boxes sovereign; 16 bars silver, 49 cks. ivory, 11 cases silk yarn, 16 bdles cotton wool; 62 cases biscuits, 111 cases cigarettes, 200 cases lime juice; 200 cases vegetable ghee; 20 cases vinegar 17 cases tobacco 22 cases essential oil 82 cks tallow, 100 pgs borax 16 cases chocolate 150 bags whiting, 630 cks whiting 50 cases sherry; 130 cases wine, 1714 cases brandy, 300 cases whisky 16 cases cheese 3772 cks cement,

S S Crossby Hall from Hull. Agents James Finlay :—530 barrels alum 60 drums disinfectant fluid, 21 cases paint; 175 drums paint, 1462 kegs paint 104 cases oil varnish 80 cases liquid metal polish; 57 drums water paint 60 [illegible] turps subst 156 cks colour 923 drums [illegible]

[illegible]ra from Busrah. Agent M Mac[illegible]ashatt 108 bags Ashatt; 1048 [illegible]dles skin dates 8299 baskets

[illegible] bags linseed; 22 bags

[illegible]ses gum 21 bags gum. [illegible] specia[illegible]
[illegible]gs matoots.
[illegible]boxes wet dates 510 bags

[illegible]dles dry fish.
[illegible] Moulmein. Agents B I
[illegible]s rice 2839 nos. teak
[illegible] posts; 2459 pces teak
[illegible] boards; 61362 pcs teak
[illegible] teak scantlings.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

THE WAYS OF GOVERNMENT.

In issuing the summary tables relating to the Agricultural Statistics of British India the Director of Statistics observes in a perfatory note: "The main idea in issuing these summary tables is to make available at an early date the *provisional* figures of the Agricultural Statistics of British India for the Agricultural year 1921-22, which would not otherwise be published until volume I of the Agricultural Statistics is issued later in the year." While elsewhere in the world they are issuing forecasts and estimates for 1923-24, we are still at the stage only of *provisional* estimates for 1921-22! We wonder what the Department concerned considers to be the utility of such publications when they could be issued only two years after the information therein contained could have any earthly use. We wonder whether any one besides a demented specialist in economic research would be the wiser for knowing that, according to the provisional estimates for 1921-22 issued on February 28, 1923, 223 million acres out of a total 667 million acers were actually sown; that if we count separately areas which were sown more than once the total came to 257 million acres of which is 18 million aores or 8 per cent more than that of 1920-21; that of these 48 million acres only were irrigated by wells, tanks or canals; that of the total area sown food-crops occupied 216 million acres and non-food crops 41 million acres; that with the exception of sugar and ragi the area under cultivation for all food crops was increased; that the area under cotton decreased by 2½ million acres, and that under jute by another million, but that this decrease was counter-balanced by increase under rape and mustard of 1 million acres and linseed and fooder crops another ½ million. But like the ways of providence, those of the Government of India are inscrutable indeed!

STATE AID TO NATIONAL TRADE.

The British Secretery of the Overseas Trade Department has recently been dilating upon a means to develop the overseas trade of Great Britain. It refers to the duties which special officers ought to perform by way of collating and supplying information relating to the trade and economic conditions in foreign countries. The usual channel for this supply is the Consular Service; but there seems to have been some prejudice against Consular Officers acting as commercial travellers for the Home manufacturers. The Royal Commission on the Civil Services (5th Report) observed in 1914:

"In some quarters we have noticed an impression that a Consular officer should perform the duties of a commercial traveller, and secure sale for the products of particular manufacturers, or concessions for particular firms, but Consuls are not qualified to perform services of this kind, and it is undesirable, in the general interests of the country, that they should attempt to perform them."

But since then conditions have improved very considerably. Leaving aside the so-called "Closed Services" of Consular officers in the countries of the "Middle East" and confining ourselves only to the case of paid Consular officers in the general service, the entire system of selecting and appointing these officers has been revolutionised. Under the old system—existing until four years ago—the entire Consular Service was in charge of the Foreign Office. The Consuls collected such information as they were required to compile, and forwarded it to the Foreign Office which, acting simply as the Post office, passed it on to the Board of Trade. It was the duty of the last-named Department to supply this information to the business world; and when the information as last filtered through to the world of trade it was more often than not too stale to be of any good. The new Department of Overseas Trade was specially create to meet this difficulty; and it now collects as well as disseminates all the information relating to the commercial and economic conditions in foreign countries by means of Consuls, Commercial Diplomatic Officers and Special Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions. These last are practically Commercial Ambassadors of Britain to her Dominions and this country, always intent upon finding out trade openings for Britain. It is much to be wished for that a similar State aid to the development of Indian overseas trade were afforded by a more extensive service of Indian Trade Commissioners.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS"

OPTIMISM OR PESSIMISM.

Mr. Kay, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, while admitting that the profits for the year were 40 per cent less than the previous year and 70 per cent. less than the highwater-mark reached in 1920, confessed to feeling of optimism observing that we had reasonably good times ahead of us. Margins of profits will be lower but Mr. Kay sees no reason why the industry should not continue to have a period of steady trading though the next few months are going to be trying ones. It is a good thing to be optimistic as it is no use laying down our arms with a feeling of pusillanimous pessimism. We are passing through times of severe depression and it requires some courage on the part of Mr. Kay to ask the world to cheer up and look at the faint red streaks of light which herald the coming dawn. At the same time one cannot escape from the feeling that the light has still a long way to come and that the faint streaks of light in the East are but a phantom of our mind. Mr. Kay gives rather a shrewd analysis of the causes which have brought about the present state of affairs that may be summarised as under:— (1) The dumping of Japanese goods at low prices both in India and Africa, thus forcing down the rates for Indian made goods; (2) Dealers having been forced to realise on their stocks of locally made goods at the best prices obtainable in order to meet with the losses in speculation; (3) Lack of confidence among dealers and consequential curtailment of credit; and (4) the "increased use of Khadi cloth which has become popular among the agricultural classes and which wears longer than the finer cloths." To these causes may be added the present European situation and the grave political unrest in this country. These political disturbances whether in the world on this side of Suez or on the other side of it, have got a decisive tendency to deflect trade and industries from their usual channels, taking away from them credit and the feeling of security and stability which form their foundations. It is largely due to these causes that men have quite unwittingly and unconsciously reduced their annual requirements of cloth. Mr. Kay does not analyse the reasons which justified him in promising good times ahead for our staple industry. All the causes which he has mentioned for the depression still continue and the raw material cotton is also proving itself to be a disconcerting factor. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has decided upon making a 20 per cent. cut in the wages of labour and from what I can read from the speech of Mr. Kay, a similar contingency is likely to arise even with regard to Bombay. It will be a very difficult situation for the millowners to be successful in getting this cut in the wages of labour and it is to be feared that a complicated situation will arise in the two industrial centres of the Presidency. Looking at all these considerations I cannot yet see any signs of good times coming ahead.

KHADI CLOTH.

Is is refreshing to see Mr. Kay admitting the use of Khadi-cloth as one of the factors in the present depression of the mill-industry, though this must not be construed to mean that the propagandists of khaddar are opposed to mill industry. What is welcome is an admission by one of the leading millowners of the place khaddar has come to occupy in the industrial life of the country. Mr. Kay, however, is not right in saying that Khadi-cloth has become popular only among the agricultural classes. Even the middle classes and a section of the intellectual classes have taken to this cloth not only because of economic reasons but because of the sentiment that lies behind it. The Finance Minister had been reminded several times during the last few days by members of the Legislature that it is not economics alone which ruled all the problems of the day but sentiment also has to be taken into consideration. Manchester has admitted in so many words the effects of the Khaddar-cloth on its trade with India and now comes a prominent mill-owner to admit a similar effect on the mill industry of the country. Apparently there are still some of our so-called experts and the men who, wedded to their own notions, will not give any recognition to the Khaddar campaign. None are so blind as those who will not see.

CAPTAIN SASSOON.

I have to offer my congratulations to Captain Sassoon on the very independent and spirited trouncing he gave to the Finance Minister. It has naturally horrified some of the Councillors and some of the Anglo-Indian papers that one of the mighty gods has been treated with such a scant respect and yet it is just the thing which is wanted if the dull complacence and indifferent Johukumism are to be dispelled. I owe an apology to Captain Sassoon, for when he was elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association I protested against a safe Indian seat going in the hands of an European. Captain Sassoon, however, has proved himself a more doughty champion of the rights of India than an Indian would have been, perhaps. I take off my hat, rather my white Gandhi-cap to him and wish him a long period of such a fighting on behalf of this downtrodden land.

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The principal event at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association was a long lament on the part of the retiring master, Mr. Bullock, at the non-inclusion of the Bombay Presidency Trade Association among the bodies entitled to return representatives on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. The decision of the Honourable Member-in-Charge not to include this body was an eminently fair and just one, for it would be surely absurd to extend the right of representation on the Port Trust to a small body of foreign retail dealers who expect rights and privileges just because they happen to be Europeans. Mr. Bullock adduces instances of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon where the European Trades Associations have got direct representation on the Port Trusts. One wrong, however, does not justify another and if Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, where the Indian commercial community is still weak, have given the right of representation on the Port Trust to the European Trades Associations, it does follow why Bombay also should follow suit. Nor does the example of the London Port Trust Board offer any fair analogy. Mr. Bullock conveniently forgets that the London Port Trust Board does not have any foreigners sitting on it. The rights there are extended only to British merchants, pure and simple. There are no reasons adduced by Mr. Bullock why this country, in particular, should depart from that principle and admit European retail traders on the Port Trust Board, which should be purely a concern for Indians. Even the present constitution of the Port Trust Board is not ideal, as Indians are still in a minority but the recent legislation was a step forward towards attaining the goal. In making an attempt at guessing at the reason which probably prompted Government not to extend to the Trades Association this privilege Mr. Bullock says, "why I cannot only suppose because we are Europeans and the days of Europeans in India are over, if the Reforms Bill is permitted to continue to be worked on the lines it now is." May I tell him that he has made a right guess and that instead of fulminating against the present spirit of the times and the self-assertion which has come too late of this country, he should get himself and his compatriots to get acquainted with the situation which has arisen and to accept it as a settled fact? India is determined to have self-government like any other country and if British traders and merchants are finding life fairly comfortable in foreign countries there is no reason why they should not find it in this country under a self-governing India with their lives and property entirely safe with no "whiteman's burden" in the shape of monopolies, privileges, and rights, specially for Europeans.

SPINNING PROGRESS.

CHINA'S SPINDLES INCREASE 130 PER CENT ABOVE 1914.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following communication dated January 20th from Reuter's Trade correspondent in Tokio:—

The remarkable development of cotton spinning in China in recent years has begun to attract much attention. as it is unique and far surpasses the development of the industry in Japan during the same time. At present China possesses 2,340,000 spindles, which, compared with the number before the war, shows an increase of about 130 per cent. In addition China has at present under contemplation the installation of 1,000,000 more spindles, which will be completed in the course of the next few years.

The following figures regarding the development of cotton spinning throughout the world, as published in the "Diamond," show the extraordinary advance of cotton spinning in China:—

	Japan Spindles	China. Spindles.	The World. Spindles.
1913	2,414,000	1,000 000	143,730,000
1914	2,657,000	1,050,000	144,980,000
1915	2.807,000	1,100,000	148,226,000
1916	2.875,000	1,250,000	149,785,000
1917	3,060,000	1,300,000	151,200,000
1918	3,227,000	1,480,000	149,400,000
1919	3,488,000	1,536,000	153,504,000
1920	3.813,000	1,400,000	151,313,000
1921	4,161,000	1,840,000	152,317,000
1922	4,627,000	2,344.000	154,600,000

Such surprising progress should primarily be attributed to the low wages in China, the production of raw cotton in the country, and the fact that China is a great consumer of cotton yarn and cotton goods. The inevitable result is the decline of the import of yarn from Japan and other countries. The production of cotton yarn in China and its import in recent years are shown in the following table:—

	Production. Bales.	Import. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1913	400,000	900,000	1,300,000
1914	533,000	833,000	1.366,000
1915	533,000	866,000	1,399,000
1916	833,000	800,000	1,633.000
1917	866,000	666,000	1,532,000
1918	900,000	366,000	1,266,000
1919	1,100,000	466,000	1,566,000
1920	1,333,000	433 000	1,466,000
1921	1,500,000	400,000	1,900,000

As will be seen from the foregoing figures, the production of yarn in China has been keeping pace with the increasing demand in the country, but with the increase of domestic output the import of yarn has been decreasing. To what extent the export of yarn from Japan to China is affected will be gathered from the following figures:—

	Japan's total exports.	To China. Bales.
1914	550,969	455.120
1915	549,204	463,920
1916	521,010	440,158
1917	443,255	356,575
1918	408,459	231,688
1919	214,392	156,261
1920	299,394	166,710
1921	292,260	174,583
1922 (to June) ...	224,125	132,518

Something like 60 per cent. of the total export of yarn from Japan is absorbed by China, but the amount has been decreasing year by year, due, no doubt, to the development of the spinning industry in China. It is feared that the operation of the new tariff in China, which became effective on January 1, will have a further deterrent effect on the export of cotton yarn from Japan, as well as from other countries.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

For purposes of comparison we give below the Indian figures for the same periods:—

	Spindles	Yarns Bales.
1931	6,596,862	909,202
1914	6.778,895	887561
1915	6,848,744	805,383
1916	6.839,877	941,857
1917	6,738,697	889,748
1918	6.653,871	893,221
1919	6,689,680	765,475
1929	6,763,076	794,297
1921	6,870,804	856,141
1922	7.331,219	871,736

THE COTTON MARKET.

Looking ahead, the market finds nothing to discourage the expectation of increased acreage or the hope of a good start for the coming crop in view of favourable soil conditions. Beyond that, however, no one can pretend, writes "Commerce and Finance" of New York, to see through the uncertainties of the growing season and the boll weevil menace, while, at the best, everyone knows that there can be no addition to available supplies for another six or seven months. Meanwhile, the recent decline evidently strengthened the technical position of futures, without in the least disturbing the confidence of remaining spot holders in the South, and when people who had been selling on the expectation of extensive new crop preparations attempted to re-buy last week they found comparatively few contracts offering. Under these conditions the attention of the trade quickly returned to the strength of the old crop supply situation, as reflected both in the Southern spot markets and in current statistics, and while the buying did not become general, prices easily worked upward to approximately the 29 cent level for May contracts before the close last Saturday. Naturally, realizing became a little more active as prices neared the previous high records, but the failure of recent decline and the approach of the planting season to weaken the spot markets has increased confidence in prices. Larger spot offerings are expected as prices approach or reach the 30 cent mark, but some think that most of the cotton likely to come on the market below 30 cents has been sold since the end of January, and that higher prices will be found necessary to bring out the whole of the old crop remnant, if the trade requires it before the end of the season.

So far as can be gathered from advices reaching here during the week, there has not been a great deal of fresh buying of spot cotton, but it seems that at one time or another since the beginning of the season considerable cotton has been sold for delivery during May, June and July. The sellers of this cotton are now supposed to be the chief source of support in the spot markets, and while the demand is in no great volume it has appeared ample to absorb the supplies offering. On the recent declines here futures sold well below a parity with the South and there were reports that trade interests were buying March with a view to accepting deliveries. As a result the March discount under May has narrowed somewhat, but while the strength of the general market has originated in the spot situation, there has also been a reduction in the new crop discounts. This may be accounted for by the fact that new crop months were sold quite freely on the recent decline, and while there has been no change in new crop prospects, the strength of the spot situation has causd covering by October shorts. There has been another cold wave in the South and some further rains in Eastern belt sections. It is too early in the season to talk of delays in the new crop start, however, and on the whole, weather conditions have been considered favourable.

The strength of the statistical position, which was emphasized during the previous week by the publication of the Department of Commerce figures on the world's probable consumption and the indicated carry-over, has been re-emphasized by the report of the Censts Bureau on supply and distribution for the month of January. This report placed domestic mill consumption for last month at 610,375 bales, which was considerably above expectations, and represented the heaviest consumpton for any January on record, being the third heaviest for any one month in the history of trade. For the first six months of the season, domestic consumption has amounted to 3,609,647 bales, including linters, which is at the rate of 7,219,000 bales for the season. Considering the continued strength of the domestic goods markets and the apparently well sold position of most of the mills, it would seem almost safe to assume that there will be very little, if any, falling of in domestic consumption for the balance of the season. Supposing that the mills actually use 7,200,000 bales, including linters and foreign cotton, it will have to be taken out of a total available supply of about 13,830.000 bales, including ginnings of probably 9,850,000 bales; 2,955,000 bales carried forward in this country from previous crops; possibly 675,000 bales of linters and repacks and about 350,000 bales of foreign cotton. This is a comparison which would suggest that there would be only 6,630,000 bales available for end-season stocks in this country and exports. Up to the close of business last Friday, exports amounted to 3,511,175 bales, and if we allow for reductions of 1,000,000 bales in our end-season stocks in this country, it would seem that exports could not exceed 1,164,000 bales during the balance of the season compared with 2,483,000 exported after this date last year.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 26

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—	
" " Sales of East Indian	—	100
" " Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Market declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Mid. American Spot moderate demand			15-43
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	—	—	17 50
New York, 11 a.m.	May	—	19·26
As known in Liverpool at closing time.	July	—	29 30
	Oct.	—	24 90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	—	28 46
	Oct.	—	24.41

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.

Months.	To-day's Prices
May — — — —	14.81—90
April — — — —	14 65—90
May — — — —	14 62—90
June — — — —	14.50—58
July — — — —	14.44—87
Aug. — — — —	14.11—84
Sept. — — — —	13,78—74
Oct. — — — —	13 42—44
Nov. — — — —	13.21—75
Dec. — — — —	13.06—74
Jan. — — — —	12.98—73
Feb. — — — —	12.91—73

Tone—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26

Months	To-day's prices
March — — — —	16 20—75
April — — — —	16 30—80
May — — — —	16 50—80
June — — — —	16 66—80
July — — — —	16.80—80
August — — — —	16.83—81
September — — — —	16.90—82
October — — — —	16,95—83
November — — — —	17.05—80
Dec. — — — —	17,14—78
Jan. — — — —	17,17—76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 26.

M. G. Bengal	Good	—	—	8.40
" —	Fully Good	—	—	8.85
" —	Fine	—	—	9.15
No. 1 Comra.	Good	—	—	10.25
" —	Fully Good	—	—	10.75
" —	Fine	—	—	11.25
M. G. Broach	Good	—	—	12.45
" —	Fully Good	—	—	12.85
" —	Fine	—	—	13.25
M. G. Scinde	Good	—	—	8.50
" —	Fully Good	—	—	8.70
" —	Fine	—	—	9.10

OPENING RATES AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar 26.

Months.	To-day's Prices
March — — — —	15.09—82
April — — — —	...
May — — — —	14·89+37
June — — — —	...
July — — — —	14.68+37
Aug. — — — —	...
Sept. — — — —	13 92—59
Oct. — — — —	13.81—68
Nov. — — — —	13·32—81
Dec. — — — —	13·10—69
Jan. — — — —	13.10—59
Egyptians.— — — —	...
Mar. — — — —	16.60
July — — — —	17.00
Nov. — — — —	17 10
Jan. — — — —	17·35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 26th.

Futures in New York	May	— 28.58—67
	July	— 27.84+ 3
	Oct.	— 24.45—53
	Dec.	— 23.88+47

London Mar. 26th.

Futures Del. M. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar	— 14.81+10
	May	— 14 84+10
	July	— 14.44+13
	Oct.	— 13.4.—64

London Mar. 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 5.32 Steady.
Per Gold — — £ 4-7-10 Quiet.
Per Silver Spot 32 3/4 dQuo.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 27.

Reuter reported 73 and 87 points lower in New York futures on 24th and 26th instant respectively. A sharp decline of 90 points has also been reported in Liverpool to-day. The New York market declined on heavy continued long liquidation and Wall St. and speculative selling. The decline in Liverpool was also due to heavy long liquidation. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugare New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Unusually drastic liquidation strengthening technical position strong, interests replacing holding, Favour buying."

Messrs. Breul & Co's. Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th instant (5-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Liquidation very drastic and think it will be completed soon, market is in healthy condition but depends upon news on crop."

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under *to-day's* date as under:—

"We think decline about over. American Spinners have good stocks but owing small remaining supplies fundamental conditions weigh."

Since our market closed on Saturday last prices in America have taken a sharp down turn. The decline has been due to drastic long liquidation based on more favourable crop outlook, but the market is probably all the healthier on that account, and we do not think that there is much danger at present of the decline going further.

In response to the sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 493 and steadily advanced to Rs. 499 on buying by Offices and Commission Houses and general profit-taking selling by a well-known Japanese House caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 495½. At this level buying by Marwari jobbers lifted the market to Rs. 498½. The values again dropped to Rs. 495 on Offices selling and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 496. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 496. F.G. M.G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 510 and steadily went up to Rs. 516 on buying by Offices and Commission Houses. At this price a prominent Japan House sold and the prices eased to Rs. 511. On general buying the market touched Rs. 514 and after sharp fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 511. F.G. M.G. Bengal may open at Rs. 392 nominal and advanced to Rs. 395 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 391/92 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and the inquiry was nominal on Saturday last.

At Colaba the market for Broach April/May opened at Rs. 496 and advanced to Rs. 503½, on buying by Marwari Jobbers and an Office, and closed at Rs. 503½.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 27th

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	503 1/2
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	—	520
F. G. M. G. Bengal	May	—	397

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	496
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	—	511
F. G. M. G Bengal	March	—	—
F. G. Bengal M. G.	May	—	392
Fine M. G. Comra	March	—	—
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	—	516

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab —	449	439	419	404
M. G. Comra's No. 3 —	503	488	473	
M. G. Central P. No. 1 —	533	518	503	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	519	503	488	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Mar. 1923,

Cotton — — — —	188,13 Bs.	
Wheat — — — —	7228 Qrs.	
Linseed — — — —	8430	"
Rapeseed — — — —	3875	"
Gingellyseed — — — —	1662	"
Poppyseed — — — —	261	"
Groundnuts — — — —	5514	"
Castorseed — — — —	1601	"
Rice — — — —	6610	"
Myrabolams — — — —	1662	"
Cottonseed — — — —	13569	"
Mowraseed — — — —	838	"
Gram — — — —	2374	"
Jawar — — — —	662	"
Masur — — — —	Nil.	"
Barley — — — —	Nil.	"
Bajra — — — —	651	"
Goal — — — —	72	"

2 Day's Total.

(For other Commercial see page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mulji Haridas Mills, Henshaw Building, Bank Street 4 p.m.

Jamnadas Nudsey Ginning and Press, Albert Building, Hornby Road 3 p.m.

Annual meeting of society for protection Children of W. I., Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Meeting Hornby Road. 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Century S. and W. Co., Ltd., meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road. 10-45 a.m.

Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., meeting, 65-A, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 30.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner.

Gurukula Mahavidyalaya Anniversary celebration on Chowpaty grounds near French Bridge.

Celebration of Ram Vir's Jayanti, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 31.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.

Annual General meeting of the G. I. P. Ely. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, Parel (G. I. P.), 11-30 a.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

s s "Mantua" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 1.

Easter Day. 2nd day of the Annua General Meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices. 5-45 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) instead of 6 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil L.M.&S.; J. P. on "Consumption" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bavan Chawl Chinchpokli Cross Road.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

MAHAVIR'S JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday (the 30th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Maha Vir, the founder of Jainism, when Muni Jai Vijayji and other wil peak.

GURUKULA ACADEMY.

It is decided to hold the Anniversary in Bombay this year on Chowpaty grounds near the French Bridge on the 30th instant. This will enable those interested in the activities of this institute to witness conveniently physical feats and hear the dialogues in English, Sanskrit and Gujarati of the Brahmacharis of this Institute.

At present the Gurukula provides accomodation for 80 students and will make about 20 fresh admissions. Those desirous of getting their sons and wards admitted to this Institute are requested to present them on the 30th of March at 8 p.m. in the Anniversary pandal.

ENGLISH MAILS.

Th outward P & O Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 22nd. instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a. m. on the 14th. instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th. inst. arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 24th. inst. Passengers travelling by the P. O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and woud be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P & O Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived t Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the following day.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

The annual meeting of the Anavil Samaj will meet at 5-0 p.m. on Sunday the 15th April at the place of Mr. Gulabbhai Nichhabhai, Nihalchand Building, New Queens Rd.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Sessions for 1923 of the Criminal side of the High Court began its sittings on Tuesday morning at 11 a.m. presided over by Mr. Justice J. Pratt. There are 31 cases on the calendar out of which 2 are cases of offences against the post offices, 24 are cases of offences of theft and other kindred offences, 1 is a case of murder, 2 are cases of attempts to murder, 1 is a case of cheating, and 1 is a case of using a forged cheque.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following are the City's health returns for Saturday:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Small Pox	9	3.
Cholera	Nil	Nil.
Influenza	Nil	Nil.
Plague ...	24	12

Total deaths 124 including 1 imported from Aden.

The total deaths last year 106.

BANK OF MORVI.

A few shareholders of the Bank of Mirvi met at Mr. Vithaldas Ramji's premises and resolved as under:—

(1) To protest strongly against the heavy establishment and legal charges incurred in recovering outstandings at a time when bad conditions are prevailing in the commerce, and merchants are stocked with goods.

(2) To enquire when the Directors hooed to put the Bank in a better condition as promised in their last report.

(3) To request the Board to explain under what conditions sales of mortgaged pearls had been effected at a time when prices were very low, and settlements with debtors of substantial means had been made at a sacrifice.

(4) To invite other shareholders to move in the matter at the proper time in case no satisfactory explanation were given by the Board at the General Meeting to be held to-day

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

M. B. Tivari ... ... Rs. 5.
B. D. Gupta ... ... Rs. 5.

NATIONAL FLAG AFFAIR AT JUBBULPORE.

FLAG SEIZ D AND CONFISCATED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, C. P. (Hindusthani) writes:—

As already announced, on 18th instant. Syt. Sunderlal, Syt. N. H. Modi and 8 others were arrested under orders of a Magistrate while carrying the National Flag in procession. The flag was also seized. As they were all released after about 12 hours' detention in the police lock-up it was expected that the flag would also be restored to them. But contrary to expectations, the seized flag has been confiscated to the Government. The following memo issued from the Office of the District Magistrate speaks for itself:—

Office of the District Magistrate Jubbulpore.
Memo dated 24th March 1923.

To, N. H. Mody, Esquire,
Pleader Jubbulpore.

Ref: Your letter dated the 23rd March 1923 to the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Subject:—Restoration of National Flag.

Under the order of the District Magistrate Jubbulpore, dated the 24th, March 1923, you are hereby informed that the District Magistrate has ordered the flag to be confiscated.

(Sd.) (ILLEGIBLE,)
Assistant Superintendent.

Office of the District Magistrate Jubbulpore.

The news of the confiscation spread like wild fire in the city and created great sensation. In a big public meeting held immediately after communication of the above order the people reiterated their determination to stand by the Flag under all circumstances.

A Flag procession was arranged to take place on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF DIAMOND RINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Merrefield charged Mary Simmon, a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Ivy Watson, with theft as a servant of two diamond rings valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Miss Emmie Elliot residing in Military Square Lane, Fort.

The prosecution case was that on the 26th instant the accused, who was the servant of Mrs. Watson stole the rings which were kept on the dressing-table by Miss Elliot on the night of the 25th instant. The complainant was the boarder of Mrs. Watson. As the accused disappeared, Mrs. Watson reported the matter to the Police, who subsequently arrested her. The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to suffer hard labour for two months.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURN.

On Saturday afternoon, Sakarbai (20) a Hindu woman, residiig at Champa Gully was cooking in her house when she tried to reach a shelf to get salt. Suddenly her sari caught fire and burnt her body extensively. Her cries brought some neighbours to her help who put out the fire. She was removed to Dr. Bhajiker's hospital where she died on Tuesday morning. The police were informed of the incident after she was removed to the hospital but not of her death. When the body was taken to the cremation ground, the clerk-in-charge, did not permtt cremation, but reported the matter to the police. The body was therefore, removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

PASSENGER KNOCKED DEAD BY ANOTHER TRAIN.

On Monday afternoon Kalikasing Nathasing (55) was proceeding to Ludhiana with his daughter-in-law by the Punjab Mail Train. Whilst the train was approaching Elphinstone Road Station, Kalikasing put his head out of his compartment to spit when an open door of a passing train struck his head killing him on the spot.

The Coroner held an inquest touching Kalikasing's death when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM FALL.

On Monday afternoon Joharabai (6) a Mohmedan girl residing with her parents in a chawl at Ripon Road was playing on the first floor when she suddenly fell down on the ground floor. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on the same night of skull fructure.

REPORTED THEFT OF JAPANESE SILK.

On Tuesday the Shed Superintendent, No. 15 Shed, Alexandra Dock, reported to the police, theft of Japanese silk valued at Rs. 1500 from the shed. On 24th the shed was properly closed and was opened on th 26th 25th being Sunday holiday. The police have made a number of arrests in this connection.

Similarly shed No. 9 of Victoria Dock even was broken open and cloth valued at Rs. 600 stolen.

RESULTS OF HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 19th February 1923.

Bakre, Gajanan Sakharam: Baldota, Mohanlal, Umedmal Chudgar Manilal Sukhlal, Datar Balvant Nagesh, Deshpande, Narayan Ramachandra, Gupte Govind Sakhram, Joshi Krishnaji Vaman Karndikar, Gangadhar Mahadev Kavadi Bhikaji Lakshman, Khangaonkar, Sadashiv Vishnu Kop Krishnaji Bhimaray Kulkarni Govind Venkatesh Kulkarni Hamant Bhimaji, Kulkarni Umaji Bhimaji, Kundapur Vaman Bhandari; Lele Khando Balvant; Mandalia Jivabhai Damabhai, Mehta Hiralal Bhikhabhai, Mirasdar Malhar Dhondo, Panvlkar Anant Mahadev, Patel Meghji Jetha, Patel Navroji Kuverji Shah Dahyabhai Ambalal Shaikh Siddikbhai Hajibhai, Shaligram, Krishnaji Vinayak Ubale, Bhagawan Maruti Vasavada, Hematlal Shivlal Vasavada, Kantilal Prabhashanker Wadia, Manchershah Dadhabhai Barjorji.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has been pleased to award a prize of Rs. 100 to Mr. Navroji Kuverji Fatel.

HIGH COURT ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION.

The following gentlemen have been declared successful in the Examination for Advocates held on the 6th and 7th inst.

Armand Francis Sequeira; Mohanlal Shamji Vakil.

G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management will be held at 2-0 p.m. on Sunday next at the Committee's office (Chapra Bldg. opposite Hansaji Tank Dady Jamsetji Road, Dadar) and if necessary at 8-0 p.m. on the following days till the business is over.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held last night, Sir D. M. Petit, presiding.

The report for the year ending 31st December 1922 stated, among other things that the Association had 445 members at present; the income amounted to Rs. 5,110-14-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,803-5-6. The report then enumerated the activities of the Association during the year; such as the sending of telegrams against Lord Curzon's insult to the Viceroy, treatment of political prisoners in the jails, public meetings held about the treatment of Indians abroad, etc. The Council had also sent representations to Government on various questions.

Sir D. M. Petit in moving the adoption of the report said he had made a summary of the principal events which took place during the past year. He had divided those events into two categories—those which created confidence in Government, and those which reduced or minimised their confidence in Government. In the first category he put the telegram about the Khilafat question; then Mr. Muzamdar's resolution for the early revision of the Reform Act; steps for the early Indianisation of the Services, followed by the O'Donnell circular; and the assurance of the Viceroy with regard to Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding the indispensability of the "Steel Frame." In the other category he placed the resignation of Mr. Montagu; the Viceroy's being called a subordinate officer by the Foreign Secretary; the Racial Distinctions Bill, giving special privileges to Colonials, when Indians were not given any privileges in the Colonies and Dominions, the restoring of the provision for the Royal Commission which was rejected by the Assembly and lastly the Salt Tax. He informed those present that the Association were going to call a public meeting shortly to protest against the Salt Act. They were always asked to follow constitutional methods,—and the Association being a constitutional body were bound to follow those methods—and then nothing came out of them. Those who asked them to strengthen the hands of Government, must first of all strengthen the hands of such people. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded the motion. Mr. Mehta then took exception to the mention in the report of the entertainment to Mr. Sastri as "by the members of the Association." He said that it was not on behalf of the Association, but on behalf of some members of the Association. Therefore he moved an amendment to the effect that only some members entertained Mr. Sastri.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that the Association was a common ground where all parties could meet together for a common purpose and the Association enabled them to see how far they could agree.

At this stage, Mr. R. Venkat Ram pointed out that it would be better if members who had questions to ask were permitted to do so, before the discussion proceeded further. The chairman agreed. Mr. Venkat Ram wanted to know how many members were in arrears and to what extent. Mr. Tyabji, in reply, referred to the balance sheet which showed the arrears at about Rs. 1,700. Mr. Venkat Ram then wanted to know how many members were in arrears and for what period. He also enquired whether Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had not been in arrears for 10 or 15 years. Mr. Tyabji replied that he had sent a reminder to Sir Chimanlal and had received a cheque in payment.

Mr. Venkat Ram: That is, after he became an Executive Councillor? (Laughter.)

Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P Mody admitted that the omission of the word "some" was only a slip on their part, and he suggested that the sentence might be amended by saying that Mr. Sastri was afterwards entertained at a social gathering by a large number of members.

Mr. F. B. Tyabji gave a lengthy explanation about the matter.

Mr. K. F Nariman said the ways and methods of the Association were very dilatory. They must have a sort of *via media*. They must find a way between cooperation and non-cooperation, and strike out a common path. Otherwise he was afraid the Association would become defunct and die an unnatural death. They must revive the body and make it a live Association.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said they should have a better system of collecting arrears; they should also admit more members. He complained that young men were purposely shut out; he also complained that they had not popular periodicals, while lot of money was spent on costly furniture, etc. He asked that the hall should be let out to those who wanted it; on hire.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla spoke complaining of the methods of management in the Association.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram opposing the adoption of the report, strongly criticised the Association on its policy of mendicancy and its bankrupt finance. He condemned the ever recurring deficits and urged the abandonment of the costly and inane methods of sending telegrams to Government and making representations. Referring to the chairman's analysis of the credit and debit side of the Government, Mr. Venkat Ram said that it fell far short of the real facts and that there was nothing to be gained by petitions and prayers. He urged the Association to adopt a policy of non co-operation—if they did not like the word to adopt something similar—and become the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Venkat Ram then criticised various items in the report and also the manner in which the balance sheet had been drawn up and said that it did no credit to their business acumen or sound commonsense.

The Chairman then put Mr. Mehta's amendment to vote and 10 voted for and an equal number against it. The chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment and it was declared lost. The motion for the adoption of the report was next put to vote and declared carried, 13 voting for and three against.

Scrutineers were appointed to examine the voting papers and report to the Chairman within a week.

Before the meeting was dissolved a vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by Mr. Gadgil and carried unanimously.

DEATH OF SARAH BERNHARDT.

FAMOUS FRENCH ACTRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Sarah Bernhardt is dead.—Reuter.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress and manager of the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, was born in Paris in 1845. At thirteen she entered the Conservatoire, where she gained the second prize for tragedy in 1861 and for comedy in 1862. Her debut was made at the Comedie Francaise on the 11th of August, 1862, in a minor part in Racine's Iphigenie en Aulide, without any marked success, nor did she do much better in burlesque at the Porte St-Martin and Gymnase. In 1867 she became a member of the company at the Odeon, where she made her first definite successes as Cordelia in a French translation of King Lear, as the queen in Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas, and, above all, as Zanetto in Francois Coppee's Le Passant (1869). When peace was restored after the Franco-German War she left the Odeon for the Comedie Francaise, thereby incurring a considerable monetary forfeit. From that time she steadily increased her reputation, two of the most definite steps in her progress being her performances of Phedre in Racine's play (1874) and of Dona Sol in Victor Hugo's Hernani (1877). In 1879 she had a famous season at the Gaiety in London. By this time her position as the greatest actress of her day was securely established. Her amazing power of emotional acting, the extraordinary realism and pathos of her death-scenes, the magnetism of her personality, and the beauty of her "voix d'or", made the public tolerant of her occasional caprices. She had developed some skill as a sculptor, and exhibited at the Salon at various times between 1876 (honourable mention) and 1881. She also exhibited a painting there in 1880. In 1878 she publiished a prose sketch, Dans les nuages; les impressions d'une chaise. Her comedy L'Aveu was produced in 1888 at the Odeon without much success. Her relations with the other societaires of the Comedie Francaise having become somewhat strained, a crisis arrived in 1880, when, enraged by an unfavourable criticism of her acting, she threw up her position on the day following the first performance of Emile's Augier's L'Aventuriere. This obliged her to pay a forfeit of £4,000 for breach of contract. Immediately after the rupture she gave a series of performances in London, relying chiefly upon Scribe and Legouve's Adrienne Lecouvreur and Meilhac and Halevy's Frou Frou. These were followed by tours in Denmark, America and Russia, during 1880 and 1881, with La Dame aux camelias as the principal attraction. Jean Richepin's Nana Sahib (1883), Sardou's Theodora (1884) and La Tosca (1887), Jules Barbier's Jeanne d'Arc (1890) and Sardou and Moreau's Cleopatre (1890) were among her most conspicuous successes here, where she remained till she became proprietress of the Renaissance theatre in 1893. During those ten years she made several extended tours, including visits to America in 1886-1887 and 1888-1889. Between 1891 and 1893 she again visited America (North and South), Australia, and the chief European capitals. In November, 1893, she opened the Renaissance with Les Rois by Jules Lemaitre, which was followed by Sylvestre and Morand's Izeys (1894), Sardou's Gismonda (1894) and Edmond Rostand's La Princesse lointaine (1895). In 1895 she also appeared with conspicuous success as Magda in a French translation of Sudermann's Heimat. For the next few years she visited London almost annually, and America in 1896. In that year she made a success with an adaptation of Alfred de Musset's Lorenzaccio. In Easter week of 1897 she played in a religious drama, La Samaritaine, by Rostand. In December, 1896, an elaborate fete was organized in Paris in her honour; and the value of this public recognition of her position at the head of her profession was enhanced by cordial greetings from all parts of the world. By this time she had played one hundred and twelve parts, thirty-eight of which she had created. Early in 1899 she removed from the Renaissance to the Theatre des Nations, a larger house, which she opened with a revival of La Tosca. In the same year she made the bold experiment of a French production of Hamlet, in which she played the title part. She repeated the impersonation in London not long afterwards, where she also appeared (1901) as the fate-ridden son of Napoleon I., in Rostand's L'Aiglon, which had been produced in Paris the year before. Of the successful productions of her later years perhaps none was more remarkable than her impersonation of La Tisbe in Victor Hugo's romantic drama Angelo (1905).

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Paris.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt passed a bad night and her condition was critical when she woke up. In the afternoon, a priest was summoned during the period of her consciousness when she gave detailed instructions regarding her funeral and requested for plenty of flowers. She also referred to the rosewood coffin she had made thirty years ago. Doctors were amazed at the vitality of the patient.

LATER.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt expired, at eight this evining, peacefully and without suffering, in the arms of her son. She received Extreme Unction late in the afternoon after which morphia was injected. Members of the family and household gathered in the death chamber where they remained and the room was soon after filled with flowers.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 26.

The All-India Trade Union Congress concluded its session to-night after passing another batch of resolutions. The attendance was rather thin this evening and most of the resolutions were either put from the chair or moved and carried without much discussion. The resolutions passed to-night urged the authorities to introduce legislation for provision against unemployment; old age and sickness; protested against the nonfulfilment of the terms of settlement during the last strike by the management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company; condemned the action of the Legislatures in postponing the abolition of underground women labour in coalmines and demanded 25 per cent. increase in wages of miners in Behar.

The next session of the Congress will be held at Calcutta.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

VICEROY'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

His Excellency, Lord Reading presided this afternoon over the first Convocation of the Delhi University of which he is the Chancellorfl The function was held in the Legislative Assembly Chamber and was attended by the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature. Besides the officers of the University and the members of the Court there was a large number of visitors both European and Indian. The members of the Court and registered graduates appeared in their academic gowns. At quarter to 5 His Excellency Chancellor was received by the officers of the University at the main entrance of the Assembly Chamber and conducted in procession to the dais inside. Dr. Gour the Vice-Chancellor with the permission of the Chancellor decared the Convocation open. Mr. Shafi the Registrar read out the resolution of the Academic Council approved by the Court and confirmed by the Viceroy, conferring on the Chancellor, Lord Reading and the Pro-Chancellor Sir Muhammad Shafii the degrees of Doctor of Laws and on Dr. Gour the Vice-Chancellor the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Lord Reading then delivered the convocation address.

VICEROY'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

In course of his speech His Excellency said "This is the first convocation that has fallen to my lot to attend in an unofficial capacity, this inaugural convocation of a University for whose future we all hold a high measure of hope and expectation. Before I pass to other matters I wish to pay a tribute to those whose efforts I know you have in mind to-day to those whose care and labour have made it possible to hold this convocation. First I must congratulate the Hon. Sir Muhamad Shafi who as member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the department of education launched the Delhi University Bill in the Legislature. The fifth successful measure of this nature while he was in charge of this portfolio guided it through the difficulties of its passage and saw it safely anchored in the harbour of the statute book at last as Act 8th of 1922. an Act to establish an incorporate, a unitary teaching and residential university at Delhi. I need hardly say that a university which owes its legal existence to his efforts cordially welcomes him as one of its officers. The power to create having been obtained it next became necessary to construct the machinary and set it working. This important duty has been discharged with the greatest energy and resource by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gour, and the machine is established to-day fully equipped for working in a state of high efficiency with the engines oiled and throbbing to perform their functions. I congratulate him and all those who helped him in this important task. Before I leave the subject I wish to add though he is no longer with us, we have not forgotten the labours of Sir Henry Sharp in connection with the University Bill. We owe much in framing of the provisions to his great experience and scrupulous care and the kind reception which the Legislature gave to the Bill was to no small extent due to the fervant advocacy and technical knowledge he brought to bear.

When the decision was made to transfer the headquarters of the Governor-General and the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi the establishment of a university at the Imperial capital city of India formed an integral part of the portion of the scheme. Quite apart from the special aspects of the case connected with the imperial capital, the Governor-General and the Government of India, there were other reasons of general cogency warranting the establishment of a university at this centre. In the north-west portion of India we have three provinces with a population numbering more than thirty millions and with only one University to serve them. It was apparent that the responsible authorities of the University of the Punjab were faced with an almost insoluable problem in extending the blessings of higher education in an area and amid a population of this magnitude. Their special difficulties, it was anticipated, would in no small measure be lightened and overcome by the scheme for the establishment of a University at Delhi in the south-eastern portion of this tract. In Delhi also four colleges were already in existence. There was and is still reason to hope, though difficulties of finance may cause delay in fulfilment, that many institutions more valuable to Delhi as a centre of learning, research and culture would spring up in the new capital. I refer to institutions such as museums, libraries, central research institutes and the like already in the new capital area. Sir Aurel Stein's collection provides material to study the history and civilisation of a dynasty which but for his intrepid spirit of travel and discovery would have remained a sealed book to the student.

No less inspiring are the older associations which surround us. In the vestiges of the former kingdoms and empires, we have at Delhi on all sides priceless material for those who wish to learn of the past of its art, its history, its literature, and its civilisation. If environment has the alleged influence the Delhi University should produce scholars; for, around it are abundant signs of the scholarship of the past ages and our students will walk in the cloisters where the feet of other scholars in other centuries have trod. History is there for the reading of the face of the country.

We may also hope for much healthy stimulus at Delhi from communications with learned men of other countries in the future. There is scarecely a traveller of distinction in the world on a visit to India who omits to make a sojourn at Delhi. It is here they hope to study the evolutions of the past and to examine the nerve system of a new and changing India. I look forward to the day when they will find in our university a peaceful and congenial atmosphere of knowledge and friendly help that will enable them to progress with their particular subject of study and I know how much we may expect to gain from communion with them.

You know that we are passing through difficult times financially. Do not be disheartened or discouraged if lack of funds prevents for a time in this university more rapid expansion and perfection on which you may have set your hearts. I am afraid that for some time to come Delhi University must be a poor university. You should not on that account lose confidence or enthusiasm for its future. Have trust and in spite of obstacles persevere in your keen efforts for progress. Have courage and in spite of difficulties flourish. Long may its success endure and may its fame enhance the glory of the historic city of Delhi."

DR. GOUR'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Gour, the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the gathering on behalf of the university and as its first executive head. In the course of his address he said that the University of Delhi has filled a want in the Imperial Capital. No Imperial capital founded by a nation which prides in its learning can ever remain without a university. The University has to justify its existence as the University of the Imperial city and its association with the Imperial Governmnt while at the same time it has to carry on the humbler task of local education. Other universities located within centres of their provincial boundries may perhaps become more and more provincial in their outlook upon education in life and upon their ultimate goal. But may we hope that the University of Delhi may stand forth as the rigid apostle of the Imperial unity and extend its hands of fellowship and help to the citizens of a vast continent who are to engage in the task of building a mighty empire and strengthen the foundations of their ancient nationhood.

After the Vice Chancellor's address the convocation was declared closed.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Was it not the duty of the Directors of this Company strongly to oppose the enormous gratuity of Rs. 60,000 to the late Manager, Mr. R P. Brown and Rs. 30,000 to the late Secretary and Accountant Mr Story over and above a princely pension of Rs. 800 per mensem to both of them?

Do the Directors think that the Company's funds are so large and superfluous as to allow such big sums to be given away to the abovementioned employees on retirement? The Directors must clearly understand that this is a concern not like other mercantile business where profits may be utilized in such directions. It is a concern in which are interested thousands of widows and orphans and as such every pie saved goes not only to their betterment but to the improvement of all policy-holders and share-holders. Though the Company will celebrate its 50 years' "Jubilee" shortly, it has not been able to declare so far good bonuses to policy-holders and substantial dividends to shareholders. It seems that the Directors have been allowing fat salaries and superfluous convenience to the entire European Staff. Is it a fact that as if the gratuity to the Late Manager with a pension of Rs 800 per month is insufficient a monthly extra allowance of Rs. 1,500 is allowed to him? It is, the duty of the share-holders and policy-holders of this Company to come in a mass at the Company's annual meeting to-morrow and propose the necessary action to be adopted before the meeting, to claim back the enormous gratuities, etc., allowed to the retired employees at the sacrifice of the Company's funds falling short in the last few years (between 1917 and 1922) and to consider whether the gratuities together with pensions and retiring allowances could be allowed with safety and in accordance with the rules laid down in the Articles of Association of the Oriental Company.—Yours, etc.

R. G. PARANJPE,
Policy-Holder.

Bombay, March 27.

SIDHPUR DISPUTE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Mr. Mahasukhbhai Chunilal Shath President of the Hindu-Bohra Peace Conference writes from Sidhpur (Gujerat), under date the 26th instant:—A meeting of the representatives of Hindus and Bohras met at Sidhpur in the Municipal hall to settle the dispute between Hindus and Mahomedans of the town. Mr. Shirgaoker, the Subha of the Kadi Prant was amongst those present. At the outset the object of the meeting was explained and reference was made to the sudden death at Baroda of Mr. Prahladji Sevakram, who was one of those who took a leading part in the endeavours to secure peace. The draft terms of peace were then discussed. After prolonged deliberations, representatives of both sides eventually reached an amicable understanding. The exact terms will be announced later on.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 28, 1923.

WILL THEY RESIGN?

The Legislative Assembly has by 58 votes to 47 finally rejected the proposal to double the salt duty. The result was a foregone one; for even a subservient body like the Legislative Assembly could not be expected to stultify itself by going back on its previous decision—especially after the calculated insult of the defiant step taken by the Government. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer spoke the blunt truth when he said that he was sure he would not convince any of those on the Governmental benches and, therefore, he spoke very briefly and warned the Government against defying public opinion. Indeed, the attitude of the Government has been very clear from the beginning. They have once and for all thrown off the mask of "cooperating" with the so-called "representatives" of the people. And they have thrown it off because the "cooperation" is now not necessary and because they have received encouragement by the growing strength of reactionary forces in Parliament and the British Government. Sir Malcolm Hailey warmly protested against the suggestion that the hands of the Government of India were being forced in the matter by the Secretary of State and declared that the salt tax was purely a tax put forward by the Government alone without any hint from Whitehall. We quite believe Sir Malcolm Hailey. For, we have never differentiated between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and have never attached much importance to the theory boomed in Liberal circles that the "progressive" Government of India were being constantly thwarted by a reactionary Secretary of State. For, there is no essential difference between the attitude of the Government of India and that of the Secretary of State. Both are frankly reactionary and both have no hesitation in acting autocratically, in open defiance of the mock Indian "Parliament," whenever it suits their purpose. The Government of India were reported in "Liberal" quarters to be against the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Public Services. Yet the Government spokesmen in the legislature strongly justified the action of the Secretary of State in appointing the Commission and the Viceroy went to the length of certifying the grant for the purpose which was vetoed by the Assembly. If Lord Reading was against the appointment of the Commission, why did he not resign rather than bow down to the dictation of the Secretary of State?

The truth, in fact, is that the Government of India are no less reactionary than the Secretary of State and the truth has been exemplified by their action in regard to the salt tax. They introduced the salt tax with a view to check the demand for retrenchment—for the only honest method of balancing the budget was by retrenchment—and because the Assembly dared to press the popular demand for retrenchment by rejecting the salt tax, they determined to teach it a lesson; and, in the process of teaching that lesson, they made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt that India is still being governed as autocratically as before and that the much-boomed Indian Parliament is merely a babble-shop. Lest any doubt on this score might still linger in the mind of anyone Sir Malcolm Hailey obligingly declared that the special power of the Governor-General places the Executive Government in the same position as a Government possessing a majority in a representative assembly; which means, in plain language, that for all effective purposes, the elected majority in the Assembly is a mere sham. Having so ably succeeded in showing up the "Reforms," Sir Malcolm Hailey evidently realised too late the peril of his dialectics and fatuously added that he entirely refused to allow that the Government's persistence in carrying through the salt tax would wreck the Reforms. Sir Malcolm Hailey is right in this sense that there are no "Reforms" to be wrecked; for the "Reforms" were wrecked long ago; in fact were still-born. But the action of Lord Reading's Government in this instance has completely torn aside the veil which seemed to mystify and fascinate the Cooperators in spite of many a bitter disillusionment. And Lord Reading deserves to be recalled by the British Government not because he has torn the veil but because he has torn it in a most blundering manner. However, we shall leave Lord Reading to be dealt with by his superiors in the way they think fit. We shall only add this that as a self-respecting man he has no other course left to him but to resign; for no other Viceroy has met with such a crushing snub from the Legislature as he has, not to speak of the strong popular disfavour which he has earned.

But what the country is concerned with is not what Lord Reading will or will not do—for until they get Swaraj they care very little who the Viceroy is—but what the legislators will do if the Viceroy certifies the salt tax. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said in the Council of State: "If, in spite of our opposition, the salt tax is levied then it is much better for us to stay out of the Legislature and do our private work in our own humble way, and I want the Government to realise the situation." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas spoke for himself and his friends in the Assembly when he said:

> "He and his friends had always let people believe that the reforms were a reality and that the extraordinary powers which made many people reject them were mere paper provisions; but he was sorry to find them being used for ordinary purposes. Now we have to go back to them with our heads hung in shame to tell them that we have come to you with the admission that extraordinary powers are being used for ordinary purposes and that we have to admit the hollowness of reforms."

Now, if the Viceroy certifies the salt tax, will Messrs. Lalubhai and Jamnadas and their friends take the only honourable course left to them as self-respecting men and resign their membership of the Assembly and the Council of State or will they continue to remain as hitherto the willing instruments of their own and their country's humiliation? Mere voting against the salt tax will not be regarded as a test of their sincerity. They must give a tangible proof. They must all resign.

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

That as many as eight strikes of Indian labourers in British Guiana, followed by numerous arrests and imprisonments, should have taken place last year without a word about the same reaching this country direct and without even the deputation, which had proceeded early last year to that Colony from this country, getting an inkling of the trouble, shows how carefully the truth had been concealed from this country and how successfully the deputation had been hoodwinked by the authorities and the planting community in British Guiana. It will be seen from the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Polak and the Colonial Office, and which we published the other day, that even the latter was kept in ignorance of the strikes. The Government of India were, of course, ignored altogether. The latter, however, should have no cause for complaint, seeing that they evince so little interest in the weal or woe of their nationals abroad. When Mr. Chaturvedi informed them of the disquieting news he had heard from British Guiana and requested them to find out if there was any truth behind the same, they would not even deign to thank him and assure him that they were making enquiries in the matter. A curt acknowledgment is all that Mr. Chaturvedi receives for his pains. Perhaps, he must thank himself for this great condescension shown towards him. For the rest, we shall be surprised to hear that the Department presided over by Mr. B. N. Sarma, considered the report of the strikes and imprisonments important enough to disturb its equanimity and to induce it to make any enquiries. When such is the solicitude of our "ma-bap" Government for the welfare of their nationals abroad, is it any wonder that their existence is practically ignored by the Colonial authorities?

Now that no doubt is left regarding the strikes and imprisonments, a few pertinent questions suggest themselves. The eight strikes are reported to have taken place from February to June 1922. The Indian delegates headed by Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillai, were in the Colony from 12th February to 7th April, during which period some at least of the strikes can be supposed to have occurred. Seeing that the deputation were engaged in an open investigation of the conditions of Indian labour, how was it that the members of the deputation heard not a word about the strikes and arrests throughout the period of their stay in the Colony? Was it not the bounden duty of the local authorities to bring to the knowledge of the Deputation these happenings? Why did they fail to do so? The memorandum of the Acting Immigration Agent General drawn up months after the occurrences, says that the strikes having taken place from February to June, the Delegates who were in the Colony from the 12th February to the 7th April, "will be aware of conditions on Sugar Estates during the period of the strikes." But was it not the specific duty of the local authorities to keep the delegates fully informed of everything affecting Indian labour in the Colony? If they failed to bring the strikes to the notice of the delegates is not the inference justified that it was with a sinister motive that the truth was hidden from the Deputation? If facts of such moment could be successfully withheld from the knowledge of the Deputation, what value can the public attach to the findings of such a commission? As Mr. Chaturvedi says, an explanation is urgently needed from Dewan Bahadur Pillai and his fellow-delegates of their failure to take note of the strikes which were in progress at the time of their visit to the Colony. The episode throws a lurid light on the methods pursued in some of the Colonies to outwit the Indian Government and the deputations they have been sending from time to time.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

The greatest actress and one of the greatest figures of the nineteenth century—which will probably live in history as the last century of European civilisation—has passed away in the person of Sarah Bernardi—"la divine Sarah," as she was called in the heyday of her power by millions upon millions of admirers. Sprung from an indomitable and highly gifted race, her passionate devotion to her art, and infinite capacity for taking pains with its minutest details, her thrilling voice, her magnificent temperament which, like a grand organ, was capable of rendering every note of the gamut of human emotions and on which her subtle intellect was no mean player, above all her wonderful vitality, made her in her prime perhaps the greatest artist ever seen on any stage. Even in old age, failing health, and with an amputated limb, when her voice had lost a great deal of its charm, her acting possessed qualities which no other actress could display, and whenever and wherever she appeared, all sorts of people flocked to see her and to pay her homage. To enumerate the parts which she created or illuminated would require a volume; but everybody will recall her playing of "La Dame aux Camellias," which never failed to draw tears even from English audiences. She died at eight o'clock on Monday evening, "peacefully and without suffering, in the arms of her son," after having received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. "Members of the family and household gathered in the death chamber where they remained, and the room was soon after filled with flowers." There is a touch of poetry even in the Reuter's telegram which describes the end of one who was the idol of all Europe for full sixty years, the greatest actress of a great artistic century, the most typical survivor of a cultural unity which has gone, never to return.

Notes of the Day

Threatened Strike in Ahmedabad.

In spite of the gloomy prospects for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the mill-owners and operatives of Ahmedabad, we still have hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the calamity which threatens to overtake the industry may be averted. A strike is bound to prove disastrous no less to the working classes of Ahmedabad than to the progress of the industry as a whole. The majority of the mill-owners may welcome the strike as it will obviate the necessity of a lock-out on their part, since they appear to be bent on a reduction of wages. But theirs is a short-sighted outlook. They do not calculate the harm that will result from the dislocation of the industry and the strained relations with the operatives, which will continue to obtain much longer than the period of the strike. We are afraid the mill-owners do not sufficiently realise their responsibility in this connection. We do not think that all the avenues to a peaceful solution of the trouble have been explored by them. If their case is just and reasonable, why do they fight shy of arbitration on the condition stipulated by Labour? The condition is that an arbitration deed should be signed by both the parties stipulating that, in the event of difference of views between the arbitrators, the matter should be referred for final decision to a Sir Panch previously named by the parties. The mill-owners, however, insist that before they agree to arbitration their notice regarding the reduction of wages should take effect, as announced, from 1st April and that in the event of the arbitrators deciding against reduction the award should be given retrospective effect. This seems to us to be too small a matter and it certainly should not be allowed to prevent an amicable settlement. If the mill-owners feel that their "prestige" is involved in the matter, there is nothing to prevent them, if they have the true interest of Labour and industry at heart, to suspend the enforcement of their notice of reduction for some definite period so as to allow the arbitration proceedings to take their course in an atmosphere of goodwill. We hope this step will commend itself to the mill-owners who will by adopting it remove the present unfortunate deadlock and make the way smooth for an ultimate settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Col. Repington's Effusions.

Lieut.-Col. Repington's criticism of the scheme of so-called Indianisation of the Army is obviously a partisan pronouncement, to which one need not attach much importance. It is significant in so far only that it, perhaps, reflects the views entertained in "Die-hard" Tory circles. He thinks that the system of the King's Commission for Indians should have been given a much longer trial—but he, apparently, assigns no particular reason for such a suggestion beyond the so-called "unfitness" of Indians for officers' posts. We can, however, appreciate his complaint that the same will affect the recruitment of English officers. It is obviously on this score more than any other that the idea of commissioning Indians is disliked in quarters to which Lieut.-Col. Repington belongs. His remark that India has been set on the road to self-government "at least a century before Indians are fit for it" is not at all surprising, if we look to the fact that the worthy Colonel knows as much about things Indian as a Laplander. He asks Lord Peel for an assurance that there will be no further experimentation in Indianisation without the approval of Parliament. Since, according to Lord Rawlinson, the present experiment will not be completed for 23 or 24 years to come, and anything may happen in the meantime, both Parliament and Col. Repington may hold their souls in patience for the present.

Lessons in "Cooperation."

Non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council are just now engaged in taking lessons from the local bureaucracy in "cooperation." They have been trying, with little success so far, to make appreciable cuts in the Budget which has been presented to them. On Friday last, however, they made a cut of 10 lakhs in the total demand of Rs. 1,29,80,300 for the police. Compared to the total demand, the cut is almost insignificant, but the Government obviously do not like it and the official spokesman held out a threat, in the course of the discussion, that if the grant was reduced, he would recommend to Government to restore the same. The Council, however, carried the reduction by a majority of votes. It remains to be seen if the Government's threat materialises. If it does, the disillusionment of the Burmese "cooperators" regarding the real character of the boon of "reforms" conferred on them will begin. Disillusionment is bound to come sooner or later to Burmese "cooperators", as it has come their Indian confreres. Developments in Burma with the progress of the "reformed legislature" are bound to prove as interesting to an onlooker as those in India. One only hopes that the Burmese Nationalists are made of less pliant stuff than the self-styled "Democrats" and "Liberals" of the Indian Legislative Councils.

A Lesson in National Economy.

The detailed figures for the British Civil Service estimates to hand by papers of the last English mail afford an excellent object lesson to those Indian administrators, who, at the slightest suggestion of a possibility of reducing public expenditure, are accustomed to throw up their hands in horror and cry *non plus ultra*—nothing. While Government in India are bent on inflicting a most unpopular tax on the country to cover a deficit which may be made good five times over if honest efforts were made to give due effect even to the halting economies suggested by the Inchcape Committee, Government in Britain have reduced their Civil Service Estimates for 1923-24 from £402.319 millions to £314.134 millions. With the exception of the provision for old age every department is compelled to undergo a drastic reduction:

	1923-24 £	Plus or Minus £
Relief of unemployment	1,750,000	minus 820,000
Public buildings	7,515,015	minus 1,022,949
Official salaries, etc.	10,821,749	minus 3,347,755
Law and prisons	11,902,671	minus 741,062
Education, etc.	49,902,435	minus 4,247,772
Diplomatic, etc., services	12,751,078	minus 3,129,616
Pensions, war	73,655 246	minus 16,335,754
Pensions, old age	23,200,000	plus 585,000
Pensions, other	5,682,040	minus 545,327
Ministry of Health	19,504,210	minus 3,008,382
Ministry of Labour	16,187,005	minus 1,854,582
Shipping liquidation	2,000,000	minus 6,751,900
Railway	1,965,220	minus 31,519,780
Revenue Department	62,196,778	minus 3,732,067

Even out of these £314 millions, nearly £16 millions are provided for transitory services or liabilities arising out of the war; while if we exclude the revenue departments the Civil Services charge comes to £251.670 millions as against £336.123 for 1922-23. Without a most searching and drastic economy such results could not possibly have been achieved. But it is hopeless to expect the present irresponsible and unresponsive Government of India to profit from such a lesson while it is yet time for them to do so.

TURKISH PROPOSALS.

"COMPLETE ALLIED FRONT."

PLACE AND DATE OF RESUMED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The Allied delegates state that conversations in London have resulted in a complete Allied front on the matter of the Turkish counter proposals. Apart from some details it only remains to draft the Allies' reply and to settle the place and the date of a resumed conference in which connection Lausanne seems generally favoured. —Reuter.

ALLIED EXPERT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

PLENARY CONFERENCE DRAFTS REPLY TO ISMET

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The recommendations of the Allied experts relating to the Turkish counter-proposals to the Lausanne Treaty are being submitted to a Plenary Conference to-day at the Foreign Office at which a reply to Ismet Pasha's letter will be drafted. It is not expected that the plenary sittings will last more than two days. It is reported that experts suggest concessions on the economic and financial issues but no concessions on the political issues.—Reuter.

GEN. HARINGTON ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

General Harrington has arrived in London on a short visit from Constantinople. He had an interview with Lord Derby.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

PROSECUTION OF "WAFD" MEMBERS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Cairo.—The Premier has informed a deputation that he has persuaded the British authorities to withdraw the prosecution of the members of the Wafd who were arrested on charges, which it is understood, were connected with the recent anti-British outrages.—Reuter.

BAGHDAD INUNDATED.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Bagdad.—With the increasing pressure of the flood, the Tigris left bank burst over the week-end, twelve miles to the north of Bagdad, and a hundred square miles of the desert around the city was transformed into a lake, tribesmen and herds taking refuge in the city. King Faisul turned out his bodyguard and personally assisted to repair the breach threatening the city. The Maude pontoon bridge which was carried away by the flood. some days ago, struck mud six miles down the stream. The river is now falling.—Reuter.

ISSUES OF BONDS & DEBENTURE STOCK

LEAFIELD, Mar. 26.

The large new issues of capital in London have been quickly absorbed. An issue of fifteen millions sterling four per cent Treasury Bonds has been largely over subscribed. Other issues over subscribed are two millions sterling of six per cent first mortgage debenture stock and one and half millions of seven per cent cumulative preference shares in the new company which has been formed to take over the business of Messrs. John Walker and Sons, the famous whiskey distillers.—B. O. W.

CHINESE FINANCES & TARIFF COMMISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons, in an answer to questions, Mr. McNeill said that the Government were giving their attention to the problems arising out of the present chaotic state of Chinese finances. The chief purpose of the Tariff Commission would be to prepare for the abolition of Likin and determine the conditions on which the customs surtax of 2½ per cent. might be granted. It was not yet contemplated that the Commission should undertake the general financial reconstruction of China—Reuter.

U. S. A. AND BURMA OIL.

LONDON. Mar. 26.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, Secretary State, has sent identical communications the Secretary of Interior, Commerce and Federal Trade Commission with regard to the statements that Queen Victoria signed the Proclamation in 1884 and an Agreement was made with Burma in 1885 excluding American oil companies from Burma and protecting the Burma Oil Company from all foreign competition. He says that the British Government has stated that these documents are spurious and the State Department has accepted the statement.—Reuter.

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SERVICES COMMISSION.

RESTORATION OF GRANT.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Howard Bury and Mr. Lansbury, Lord Winterton emphasised that the restoration of the vote for the expenses of the Indian Services Commission was not a personal action of the Viceroy but was decided by the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the powers expressly conferred on him by the Government of India Act. The debates in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly on January 25th and 26th showed that the Government of India agreed to the necessity of an enquiry.

Mr. Lansbury:—"Did the proposal to appoint a Commission originate with the Governor-General in Council?"

Lord Winterton replied that he did not think he could be asked to say whether or not the decision of the Governor-General in Council was taken as a result of representations, at any stage, by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council completely agreed upon the matter.

Sir Arthur Holbrook suggested that one member of each Service should be selected to sit on the Commission, and all Services should be equally represented or the members should not be connected with any of the Services.

Lord Winterton replied he was afraid this would result in either a cumbrously large Commission or a Commission handicapped by the absence of expert knowledge.—Reuter.

SALT-TAX.

Col. Wedgwood asked:—"In the event of the Government of India adopting a very exceptional procedure of certifying the increase in the salt tax without its coming before the House of Commons prior to its becoming a law, will the House of Commons be given an opportunity of discussing the action of the Governor-General in that connection?"

Lord Wintorton replied that he was unable to give such a promise and it was clearly impossible to hold up the Finance Bill, in whatever form it was passed, pending discussion in Commons.

Sir H. Craik objected to Col. Wedgwood's description of the certification as exceptional and peculiar.

Lord Winterton emphasised that the Rules under the Government of India Act provided for this course.—Reuter.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Hannon suggested that in view of the great services of the Indian Trade Commissioner's office in London in the past to importing houses, the Government should make a representation to the Indian Legislature urging its re-establishment.

Lord Winterton replied that the matter was within the discretion of the Government of Indian to whom he was forwarding a copy of the question.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Lt-Col. Buckley, replying to Mr. Hannon, said that it had been decided to appoint two additional Trade Commissioners in Bombay and Calcutta. He hoped shortly to announce the names of those selected for the posts and the dates on which they would take up their duties.—Reuter.

TRADE COMMISSIONER.

POST ABOLISHED IN E. AFRICA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

Owing to the depression of trade in East Africa and an urgent need for retrenchment the Government of India have decided to abolish the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa.

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 26.

It was announced a few days ago by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords that Lord Balfour had been added to the Committee of Imperial Defence for the purpose of participating in its discussions on air defence. To-day, Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that Lord Balfour had consented to sit on the Committee. The appointment is interesting since it is the second time that, without being a member of the Government, he has been added to the Committee. At the invitation of Mr, Asquith he served on it in the years immediately preceding the war.—B. O. W.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR T. FELLOWES DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The death has occurred of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, the doyen of the British Navy.—Reuter.

Rear-admiral Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler Fellowes was born in 1827 and entered the Navy in 1845. He was made Rear-admiral in 1886. He served the Crimea (1854-56) and the Black Sea compaigns, and commanded the Naval Brigade in the Abyssinian War (1868).

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI

HIS ACTIVITIES BEING WATCHED.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Lieut-Colonel C. K. Howard-Bury (Conservative), Earl Winterton pointed out that Dr. McGovern had proceeded to Lhasa against the wishes of the Tibetan Government and without the knowledge or the permission of the Government of India, in direct contravention of the frontier regulations. He had seen a newspaper report that Dr. McGovern was ill and practically a prisoner in a house in Lhasa but he had no reason to suppose that he was in any sense interned or that any obstacle would be placed in the way of his return to India.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI.

Replying to Captain Viscount Curzon (Conservative), Earl Winterton said that he had no information with regard to Mr. Devadas Gandhi's beings in Calcutta. If they were seditious, he had no doubt that the local authorities would take necessary action.

Replying to Harry Backer (Independent Conservative), Earl Winterton said that the Government of Madras had reported that Doris Hawker had been placed in a home in the Nilgiris pending further inquiry in England, which was now proceeding. He was telegraphically enquiring about the nature of this home, but he had no doubt that arrangements there were wholly satisfactory. He was not aware of any similar cases.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL STRIKE.

FARMERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, March 27.

The agricultural strike threatens to spread into Cambridgeshire, where the farmers are insisting on 54 hour week at 5 half penny an hour, the same as in Norfolk. The leaders of the Union state that all the Norfolk workers have been called out regardless as to whether the employers are paying the rates demanded; and so injunction applies to the agricultural workers on His Majesty's estate at Sandringham, where no reductions have been enforced, and on the land belonging to the Earl of Kimberley—"the Labour Earl who hasn't reduced the wages" who, till the present, has supported the Union.—Reuter.

NORFOLK FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE,

LEAFIELD, Mar. 26.

The general strike of farm labourers in the county of Norfolk is being handled by the leaders of their Union. This action was unexpected, and is apparently due to a misunderstanding of the outcome of Sunday's Conference at the palace of the Bishop of Norwich where the farmers agreed to submit to their Executive the proposal of the labourers delegates for a three months' truce. There are some 20,000 labourers in the county and the estimates of the number of men affected vary very considerably. Even the labourers union officials do not, however, estimate the number of men idle at more than about 10,000. The Ministry of Agriculture is making efforts to end the deadlock, and has suggested to both sides that an independent chairman should be appointed to arbitrate on the matters in dispute.—B. O. W.

EXPULSION AND ARREST OF BURGOMASTERS OF BUER.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Dusseldrof.—The French have expelled the first Burgomaster of Buer and arrested the second Burgomaster. The have also arrested the head of the occupation office at Recklinghausen for refusal to obey the requisition orders of the military authorities. They will be tried by a council of war.

ARREST OF A GERMAN WOMAN.

The French police at Scharnhorst arrested a German woman Communist Deputy, Frau Clara Zetkin, who was *en route* to Essen to speak at a Communist meeting. General Degoutte, when apprised of this, immediately ordered Zetkin to be released and allowed to continue her journey.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY,

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Reuter's London office cables a correction to the London message dated March 25th, beginning the "position created by the Washington Naval Treaty" etc. according to which the message reads: "According to Reuter's Washington correspondent, some American naval experts consider that the relative naval strength of Britain, the United States and Japan is actually in the ratio of 6-5-4 instead of 5-5-3 as originally agreed upon.—Reuter.

DAIL'S ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

LONDON. Mar. 26.

Dublin.—The estimates of expenditure, for the coming year, amounting to 42½ millions sterling which is an increase of 3½ millions sterling compared with the estimates for the current year, has been tabled in the Dail, and includes ten million sterling for the Army and ten millions for compensations for losses of property.—Reuter.

"UNWISE TO CERTIFY."

VICEROY AND SALT TAX

"GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Discussing the Salt Tax, the "Manchester Guardian" says that either Lord Reading must yield to the wishes of the Assembly or precipitate a political storm. The paper considers that the occasion for a storm seems absurdly inadequate, and declares that the Viceroy would be unwise to certify the Bill. The "Guardian" does not believe that the section of the Government of India Act dealing with the certification was meant to apply to such a relatively trivial disagreement; moreover, it would be impolitic to make a mountain out of a molehill and provide agitators with the best excuse for years for ridiculing the benefits of partial self-government which the Act was meant to bestow. The paper concludes by hoping that, in the event of Lord Reading's certifying the Bill, the House of Commons will recommend the Government to refuse its sanction.—Reuter.

MO E MADRAS PROTESTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 26.

Dr. Annie Besant, President of the National Home Rule League has sent to the Viceroy, the following telegram:—"The National Home Rule League Executive, respectfully but very urgently prays Your Excellency to abandon the use of all emergency power and respect the Assembly's vote against the enhancement of salt tax, The League prays you to protect the poor from the increased misery and India from dangerous unrest and dissatisfaction."

ULTRI AIRES.

The "Swadeshmitram" condemns the procedure adopted by the Viceroy in appending his recommendation to the salt tax bill passed by the Council of State in the form recommended by him as *ultra vires*, unconstitutional and unfair to the Assembly. The paper adds, the Viceroy having failed to make recommendation when the Bill was first before the Assembly cannot cure this defect by getting the Council of State to pass the Bill on his recommendation which is virtually a threat of certification.

MOSCOW TRIAL.

AN ARCHBISHOP SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, March 27.

The trial in Moscow, concerning which the religious leaders in Europe and the United States have been shewing a deep concern, has come to an end according to Reuter's representative in Brussels. The latter refers to a Moscow message which states that the Revolutionary Tribunal has sentenced to death Cieplak, the Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd, and, also, Bishop Budlienioz on the charge of resisting the Soviet's decrees disestablishing the Church and confiscating its funds. Other priests who were accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to three years

The priests contended that they only owed allegiance to the spiritual authority.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPARATIONS RECOVERY ACT.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved for the suspension of the German Reparations Recovery Act of 1921 on the ground that the amount collected was small and inconvenience was caused to the British traders, and on account of the situation in the Ruhr.

Sir Stanley Baldwin replied that there had been remarkably few complaints regarding the working of the Act which had yielded seven millions sterling since April last and altogether eleven millions. There had been no sign hitherto of falling off in trade as a whole with Germany.

The motion was rejected by 142 votes to 77.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Berne.—A painful surprise has been excited in Switzerland by a Note from the French Government, requesting the Swiss Government to enforce, at the earliest moment, the Free Zones of the Convention of August 7th 1921 although a referendum in Switzerland overwhelmingly refused the sanction. Newspapers, even pro-French journals, unanimously condemn the attitude of France as flouting the Swiss democracy. The Free Zones were established by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 to meet the peculiar geographical situation of the Canton of Geneva which was surrounded by French territory. The Franco-Swiss agreement of 1860, when Savoy became French, withdrew the French customs frontier some miles in order to permit Free Trade with Savoy, but the Franco-Swiss Convention of August 1921 abolished the Zones. The French contend that the Convention accepted by the Swiss Parliament should not have been subjected to the referendum.—Reuter.

THE FINANCE BILL.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT MADE.

NON-OFFICIALS' REPRESENTATION.

DELHI LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly were adjourned till 15th July and 2nd July respectively. Mr. Cook who was expected to make an announcement regarding the Finance Bill at 5-0 p.m. yesterday in the Council of State said, "The Government have no further motion to make as regards the Finance Bill."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

ADJOURNED TILL 5 P. M.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

Over half a dozen members of the Legislative Assembly including Sir Montague Webb were present in the galleries of the Council of State to-day evidently anxious to hear the Governor-General's decision in respect of the salt tax. There was no agenda before the meeting but the Secretary read out the message received from the Assembly stating that the amendments made by the Council of State to the Finance Bill had not been agreed eto, by that House.

The President:—Has the Bill now been agreed to, by that House?

Mr. Cook:—No Sir, the Bill is at present under the consideration of the Governor-General but I am not in a position to say what further action if any, the Government propose to take in regard to the progress of the Bill. I very much regret this fact, but I shall be in a position to state to the Council by 5 o'clock what action if any, the Government are taking in regard to the Bill. I, therefore, suggest that we adjourn until that hour.

The House agreed and accordingly adjourned till 5 p.m.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT MADE.

The Legislative Assembly having adjourned after 3 o'clock some of the members of that House came to the Council of State at 5 o'clock to hear the announcement that Mr. Cook was expected to make regarding the Finance Bill. The attendance in the Council was not large as most of members have left for their respective stations. But Mr. Cook had no announcement to make. He said, "Government, Sir, have no further motion to make as regards the Finance Bill."

President.—This statement will leave me in some uncertainty and I must ask the leader of the House whether I am in a position to adjourn the Council or not.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Shafi:—Sir, I think you are in a position to adjourn the Council *sine die*.

President:—In these circumstances I can only regret that it has been necessary for me to bring the members here this afternoon. I have pressed and shall continue to press on those who are responsible for the conduct of the Government business that in so far as is compatible with the discharge of public functions by this Council it is most desirable that the Honourable members should have as definite notice as possible of the termination of a session.

COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—Sir, I assure you and I assure the House that the Government had and have that consideration always in mind and I am sure you as well as the House will recognise that the circumstances which have arisen in this particular case could not have been foreseen by Government. The circumstances were so extraordinary. In those circumstances the Government was this morning unable to announce what ultmiate course of action in the afternoon would be.

The Council was then adjourned till the 15th July at Simla.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ADJOURNED TILL JULY 2ND.

DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Legislative Assembly held to-day the final sitting of Delhi session which has been the heaviest and most important session held by the first reformed Central Legislature. The labours of the previous session bore fruit during these sittings and although there may be difference of opinion regarding the exact extent of the forward steps there is general unanimity that both on the question of high policy and important legislative enactments, the legislature has completed the task it had begun. The Assembly had the satisfaction to find that as the result of the Retrenchment Committee appointed on its suggestion the wide recurring gap between revenue and expenditure has been reduced to comparatively negligeable proportions Regret is universal that instead of crowning their labours by the passage of the Finance Bill on some common understanding circumstances should have arisen leading to a constitutional episode which naturally deflects from the value of the work which the Government and non-officials had so far been able to achieve in spirit of cooperation in respect of many a thorny and complicated questions.

To-day's sitting was devoted to the disposal of pending non-official bills.

At the question time Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Mr. Neogy's question regarding the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council to instruct a Governor in regard to exercise of his statutory powers for restoration of grants rejected by the local Council said that the examination of the question referred to by my predecessor is still proceeding.

Mr. Neogy:—When did the process of examination begin and when it is likely to end?

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—It began about the time my predecessor made the statement it will end as soon as we have full time to give to a question so important as the House will realise. It is really quite impossible for us to take up questions of first class importance like this during the present sittings of the Assembly.

Mr. Neogy:—Do I take it that the Government of India did not go into this question before they actually issued the instruction to restore certain grants which were refused by the local Council?

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—The question was considered and it needs further consideration.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY WORK.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—The Assembly agreed to the election of seven members to Advisory Committee to assist in the conduct of the publicity work of the Government of India. This Committee, explained the Home Member, would contain a majority of elected non-officials, 7 from the Assembly, 2 from the Council of State. Six members would be nominated by the Government including three representing the Press. The chairman would be nominated by the Government. Functions of the Committee would be to advise the Government in regard to its publicity works, draw up a budget of the expenses in connection with it. The Committee would thus exercise considerable influence over the publicity Department of the Government. The House then proceeded to the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved for consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Hindu Law of Inheritance relating to the exclusion from the inheritance of certain classes of heirs by reason of disease, deformity or physical and mental defect.

Mr. Rangachariar moved postponment of the consideration, because the minds of non-officials were preoccupied with the constitutional crisis and they desired to devote the rest of the day to concert measures which be taken to prevent certification by the Viceroy. On the President's pointing out that the proper motion would be to ask for recirculation of the Bill, Mr. Ragachariar moved for recirculation.

The motion for recirculation was after some discussion rejected by 37 against 20.

The House then agreed to take the Bill into consideration. A prolonged discussion followed on the clauses of the Bill and eventually the House accepted Mr. Chowdhri's amendment for excluding the Diabagh School of Hindu Law (Bengal) from operation of the Bill and passed the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and further amended by Mr. Chowdhiri. The operative clause of the Bill as passed provides that notwithstanding any rule of the Hindu Law or custom to the contrary no person governed by the Hindu Law other than a person who is and has been from birth a lunatic or idiot shall be excluded from inheritance or from any right or share in the joint family property by reason only of any disease, deformity or physical or mental defect. The next clause provides that the present rule of the Hindu Law should continue to apply in the case of religious offices and management of religious trusts and does not affect any vested rights.

The Assembly next passed without discussion Mr. Abdul Kasem's *Mukhtears* Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill grants right to practise in certain criminal courts only to those Mukhtears who hold certificates under the Legal Practitioners Act.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT.

When the Assembly met after lunch there was hardly a quorum and the Government benches were completely empty. The result was that without discussion and without expression of the Government opinion no less than eight motions relating to 8 non-official bills were carried within fifteen minutes. The house agreed to refer to three separate Select Committees (1) the bill of Lala Girdharilal Agarwala for extending the privilege of appearing without a Vakalatnama or power of attorney to all legal practitioners in High Courts and Chief Courts which are at present enjoyed only by Barristers and certain advocates, (2) the bill of Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu for amending the Hindu Law of Succession so as to make Law of Succession uniform in the case of all castes so that the illegitimate sons of a Sudra should not inherit the property of putative father, (3) the bill of Mr. Neogy to amend the Legal Practitioners Act with a view to remove certain distinctions between the Barristers and the Vakils.

The House next passed Mr. Mukandraja Ayyangar's bill to amend the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act with a view to provide a speedier and less costly remedy by giving the jurisdiction to such courts of subordinate judges as he empowered by local Governments in that behalf.

The House next agreed to the introduction of two bills of Mr. Agarwala, one of which proposes to amend the Indian Evidence Act, section 63, with a view to provide that it would be unsafe to admit as secondary evidence merely an oral account of the contents of the documents from the lips of a man who had never read the document himself. The other seeks to amend Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Indian Limitation Act so as to reduce citation and multiplicity of witnesses by providing that a clear and unconditional acknowledgement duly signed and dated by the person liable or by his agent duly authorised in writing would be required to extend the time.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer next introduced his bill to provide for the prevention of Deferred Debates and for the prevention of rate wars and resort to retaliatory or discriminating practices in coastal traffic of India.

(Continued on next page.)

G. I. P. RETRENCHMENT.

MASS MEETING AT NAGPUR.

PLEA FOR SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.

The following are the resolutions passed by the staff of the G. I. P. Railway in a mass meeting held at Nagpur on the 25th instant:—

Resolved that whereas the system of indiscriminate retrenchment is still going on in spite of repeated requests from the staff for a representative committee and whereas this has recently taken an undesirable form of favouritism and undue preference in some districts of Loco Staff and on some districts of Traffic Staff which has broken the harmony which existed previously and whereas it appears from the reports received that victimisation of the Union members has also commenced in spite of Home Board's and Government of India's instructions not to throw any obstacles in the work of the Union and in spite of the League of Nation's article No. 427 giving the labour of the world the right of Association. This mass meeting of the Nagpur branch of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union is unanimously of opinion that if the requests of the staff for a committee of enquiry to examine whether all reductions so far made are justified, in the light of the Railway's own interests and the interests of the travelling public, be not granted, the Executive Council of the Union may take the following suggestion into consideration and formulate ways and means of giving effect to it generally on the G. I. P. Railway and advising other Railways to adopt similar means. The suggestion is that the staff should undertake with the help of the Union, a sort of passive resistance which may take the form of stopping the special train of His Excellency the Viceroy when it next passes on the G. I. P. Railway by lying prone across the railway tract in front of the train, thus preventing its passage after giving previous notice to the Driver, the Guard, the Station Master and concerned as also the Administrative heads and His Excellency the Viceroy or if the special is not likely to run within the period anticipated, that similar action be taken to stop the several mail trains running on the G. I. P. Railway but it must be clearly understood that no individual or detached action be taken on the lines indicated above without specific sanction from the Executive Council of the Union.

WANTED A SYMPATHETIC TOUCH.

Resolved that as the subordinate staff are not receiving that sympathetic treatment from the officers which at the present time is so very desirable when owing to reorganisation of the Commercial and Transportation Departments, they have to work under new officers who are as yet unfamiliar with the routine and methods of work, the Government of India be requested that in future before appointing any officer to any responsible post, such officer be required to pass a sympathy bar, i.e. to say that such officer's services be taken to be probationary only and that he be not confirmed or promoted unless and until he has given proof of such qualities of heart and mind as would fit him to deal sympathetically with all matters relating to the staff their work and their grievances.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

There was no change for the better in the state of the market for jute share except Howrah which shewed some strength owing to short covering. Clives were easier and among the higher priced stocks Union and Lawrence shewed declension 35 and 30 points respectively. Dunbar and Keshoram cottons were steady with little business confined to bazar dealers. Coals were slightly more active though not many transactions took place. The usual list of shares daily dealt in figured in the miscellaneous group. Teas continued strong with sellers scarce. Government securities and bonds shewed no material change. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 60/8, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 102/12, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/8, 6 per cent bonds 1931 103/2.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ord 110, Alliance Bank of Simla pref 72, Imperial Bank fully paid 1325.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Behar Light Railway 65.

Cotton:—Agra United 3/12, Cawnpore Textiles 3/12 disc, Dunbar 241, Keshoram 7, Tinnevelly Textiles 7/12.

Jute:—Angle India pref 104, Benjamin 4/12 disc, Clive 32/8, Empire pref 102, Howrah 41/12, Hooghly pref 13/12, Kelvin pref 103, Lansdowne pref 99, Lawrence 415, Standard 357, Union 402/8.

Coal:—Bengal 804/8, Bhalgora 13, Burakur 36/14, Kalapahari 29/15, Kosoonda and Nayadee 26/4, Kuardi 14/8, New Beerbhoom 33/8, Royal 1/15, Samla Ramnagar 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—Ffastern Paint 2/8, Britannia Engineering 5, Kumardhubi Engineering 3/10, B.I. Corporation ord 8, Burma Finance Mining 3/10, Calcutta Tramways ord 68, Indo-Burma Tin 7/2, Kluang Rubber 4/14, Spences Hotel 13/8, Madan Theatres 4/5, Assam Saws 4/10, Timber Traders 1.

Tea:—Bishnauth 22, Doolahat 40, Gielle 115, Gulma pref 6/4, New Samanbagh 252, Rutema 12, Sapoi 17/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shiling four and three thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shillng four and one-eighth pence.

Death took place on Sunday of Col. Archibold Henry Norin, D.S.O. V.D. Chief Engineer and Secretary to Public Works Department of Government of Madras. Col. Norin had been ailing for the past few days but on Sunday he succumbed to heart failure.—(A. P.)

FINANCE BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

In the absence of Government members this bill was also introduced without discussion.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said that the Committee which recently examined this question in England decided only by a bare majority in favour of the the retention of the rebate system but all shippers in India both Indian and European who submitted their views to that Committee were unanimous in their opposition to the Rebate System.

The House then agree to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's motion for circulation of this bill for eliciting public opinion.

At this stage Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Innes entered the Chamber.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala next introduced his Bill to amend the General Clauses Act providing safeguard against perjury, forgery and fraud in the case of illiterate witnesses and the executants of documents. Due to his absence Mr. Rangachariar was unable to move for introduction of his measure for creation of an Indian Bar and Dr. Gour for the same reason was unable to move for the final reading of his Bill relating to Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE ON BILLS.

When the whole business on the agenda had been disposed of Sir Malcolm Hailey referred to the unfortunate fact that he was unable to be present to give expression to certain measures which had been brought before the House. It was unfortunate that the members of the Government were at the time liable to be called away at a short notice to work which did not brook delay and in consequence they were not always able to discharge their duty in the legislature. Such was the occasion to day but he could not allow the occasion to pass without stating the attitude which Government would have taken before some of the motions were assented to by the House. In order, therefore, to remove doubts that Government might have assented to principles or details of certain of those measures he would inform the House that Government would have opposed (1) Mr. Agarwalla's Bill regarding the Vakalatnama (2) Mr. Neogy's Bill (in part) regarding the removal of distinction of between Barristers and Vakils; (3) Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's Bill on deferred debate system and Mr. Agarwalla's Bill for amending the Indian Evidence Act. The Home Member made it clear that the Government reserved the right at a later stage in some cases to entirely oppose the Bill and in others to ask for their material modification.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer readily admitted the Government difficulties and observed that the Government did not stand committed to any course in respect of these measures.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

Little after 3-30 p.m. the President declared the Assembly adjourned till the 2nd July next.

Thus the session has not been prorogued by the Viceroy and this course has been adopted as the next Simla session would be so short and unimportant as not to justify a new session and it would, therefore, be the continuation of the Simla session which was opened by the Viceroy on the 5th September last.

SALT-TAX DEBATE.

DELHI, Mar. 26.

Continuing the debate on Salt Tax, Mr. Usman Jamal said that he voted against enhancement of salt tax on previous occasion and he might assure the Finance Member that he would not find him in the same lobby as he himself. He believed that salt tax would be most unpopular. He did not think there was any real deficit and no further taxation was necessary.

Sir D P Sarvadhikari observed that they had been told that fear of facing the next election was dawning. Their constituencies were powerful, and he hoped that when members would go back they would be judged from the popular point of view and might forfeit their rights but the enhancement of the salt duty had nothing to do with their election. This was a question which was to be judged by the standard of resources of those who would have to pay, and judged from that point of view the tax of three annas per head did not hold ground. Last year the deficit was much greater and no retrenchment had been carried out. The Salt-tax was proposed and rejected by the Assembly, and inspite of the adverse circumstances certification was not restored to. This year, the deficit was much less and the certificate procedure would come. Having regard to the temporary character of deficit the surcharge ought to have been met. The salt tax was going to be permanent taxation. It had already attained its limit and yet they were asked to vote for double increase. Concluding, the speaker added that he was sure if provincial contribution was to be reduced by raising of salt tax to Rs. 2/8, provinces would unequivocally not agree to it.

DIVISION LIST.

Following is the division list on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett asking the Legislative Assembly to agree to the amendment made by the Council of State in the Finance Bill doubling the salt duty:—

Noes:—58: Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Montagu Webb, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Hussanally, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. B. A. Dalal, Mr. J. Ramayya Pantalu, Pandit J. L. Bhargava, Mr. Ahmed Baksh, Mr. Mahmood Schamnad, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Peyare Lal, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. L. P. Sinha, Mr. Kabiruddin, Mr. Nabi Hadi, Munshi Mahadeo Prasad, Mr. Sankara Prasad Bajpai, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. B. P. Singh, Mr. Braja Sundar Das, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mian Asjad Ullah, Mr. Sheoprasad Tulshan, Mouivi Abdul Qadir, Sayid Haider Karrar Jafri, Moulvi Abdur Rahman, Mr. A. O. Jamaal Mr. G. L. Agarwala, Mr. M. G. Mukundaraja Aiyangar, Mr T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Badge Mr Bishambar Nath, Mr. J. Chaudri, Mr. P. P. Ginwala, Dr. S. S. Gour, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Jatkar Mr. Kamat, Mr. Lakshmi Narayanlal, Mr. Latthe, Mr. Manomohandas Ramji, Mr. B. N. Misra, Sambhanda Mudaliar, G. C. Nag, Dr. Nandlal, K. C. Neogy, Radha Kishen Das, T. Rangachariar, Prof. Shahani, Bakhshi Sohan Lal, P. S. Srinivasa Rao, C. S. Subramaniam, B. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas, Sheik Abdul Majid.

Ayes 47:—R. A. Spence, Sardar Gajjan Singh, Chaudhri Shahab-ud-din.. J. P. Cottelingam, C. A. H. Townshend, P. E. Percival, T. E. Moir, P. T. S. Achariar, B. P. Haig, T. S. Md. Hussain, Ghulam Sarwarkhan, Abdul Rahim Khan, Colonel Gidney, Md. Ahsan Khan, Darcey Lindsay, C. D. M. Hindlay, Sir Basil Blackett, A. C. Chatterjee, C. A. Innes, Sir Molcolm Hailey, Moulvi Abdul Kasim, Sir Compbell Rhodes, Prince Akram Hussain, Dr. Denys Bray, Mr. H. A. Sams, Mr. V. V. Iyer, Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. J. Hullah, Sir Sidney Crookshang, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Burdon. Mr. G. B. Clarke, Raja Bhanja Deo of Kanika, Saiyid Kanika, Saiyed Mahamad Ismail, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Mr. Bradley Birt, Mr. H. E. Holme, Mr. W. H. L. Qabell, Mr. Adit Prasad Sinha, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Rastomjee Faridoonjee Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. K. N. Mitra. Mr. Zahirudin Ahmad. Mr. B. C. Allen, Moulvi Amjad Ali, Mr. G. Bridge.

SIR MALCOLM'S ARGUMENTS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey first disabused the mind of the Assembly from any suggestion of Whitehall interference. The tax was not being proposed to further any European or outside interests. "It is our own proposition and rightly or wrongly we have put it forward ourselves." Government was asking for fresh revenue not for any purposes of military expenditure or any new scheme, but merely to re-establish our credit. After next year, it would be for the Legislature to decide whether it would let them to utilize the increased resources for meeting their obligations in respect of provincial contributions or not. He had not heard it suggested anywhere that Government motive went beyond this. All the proposals put forward by Sir Montagu Webb were now out of place. Time had gone for their consideration. Never before had Government been so anxious to accept any feasible alternative to their taxation proposal, but no guarantee had come from other side for acceptance of any particular proposal. Government had not put forward any punctillio in finance. They had put forward an operation necessary to restore their credit. Sir Montagu Webb had shown the greatest optimism on financial status of this country and its financial possibilities, but Sir Montagu had been inconsistent while his speech of two years ago had been quoted. He would read an extract from the speech of Sir Montagu delivered only two months ago, wherein he said that if anybody told him that with thirty crores of deficit every year for the last five years their financial position was not grave, then Sir Montagu would tell him "Get thee behind me Satan." (Loud laughter).

Sir Malcolm Hailey reminded the House that last year the commercial deputation consisting both of Indian and European leading merchants had waited on the Viceroy and impressed that until Indian budget was balanced, business would have to pay more for their money and their industries and trade would suffer. So long as they had deficit inflation would follow, and if they wanted position for rupee in the world they must improve its worth in India. He hoped the House would not be misled by Sir Montagu Webb's optimism. Government was engaged earnestly in the measures which must prove extraordinarily distasteful to any Government. They had deliberately determined to reduce their combatant strength. They had been unable for financial reasons to follow the advice of experts in regard to the Frontier policy and had been unable to go further than at present. They had made central departments lifeless by retrenchment, and having made all these sacrifices were the Government asking too much from the Assembly to do its share with equal courage.

"NO WRECKING OF REFORMS."

Mr. Jamnadas had entirely exaggerated the political effects of the tax. Perhaps he had borrowed the phrase "messenger of revolution" from a speaker who had said so in connection with increased postal rate last year. "I am prepared to admit that there is a deep sentiment in India regarding the salt tax, that there is a tradition behind it, but that by ourmeasure we are wrecking the Reforms I entirely refuse to believe (A voice: "You are"). We have been told that the exceptional safeguards are paper safeguards. I do not think anybody could have thought that Parliament and the Joint Committee had ever intended that these safeguards should be paper provisions. These were made solely for the purpose that the Executive Government in India may be placed in exactly the same position as the Government with a majority in the Legislative Assembly. The steps, whether right or wrong, are within the terms of the Constitution, and the only question is not whether Government have a right to use these powers, but whether the occasion justified it or not. Now I maintain that the occasion does justify it.

"JUSTIFICATION OF OCCASION."

We have only to judge the sufficiency of the occasion and I claim that the occasion had arisen and that the occasion does justify it (cries of: "No, no".). That may be the opinion of the Hon. Members, but this difference is purely on the merits of the occasion. There is no justification in the suggestion that the power is unconstitutional. We have been told that this would break up Reforms. I am too unwilling to face with equanimity anything which will have that result. We are using the powers in the full belief that by balancing the Budget we would be advancing the interests of India. This will not be the death-knell of Reforms, as has been suggested, but I myself think that it is the opportunity of Reforms. It is the opportunity for the legislature to complete the work which it has begun—(a voice: "Oh")—which I am most willing to recognise. It is an opportunity for the Legislature to complete that work to show that it can rise to its old tradition of keeping before it the real good of India. It is an opportunity I say for the Assembly for enhancing its status before the world which must in the long run be based on the sure basis of its achievements and that is the opportunity which lies before you to-day."

DELHI, Mar. 26.

Mr. Shahani said that their expenditure had not been reduced to the legitimate limit. If further retrenchment was made in the military department, the deficit would disappear. Any new works should be stopped and the new provisions made in the Budget eliminated. The economic condition of the country was much worse than before and the salt-tax could not be tolerated.

"A MESSENGER OF HOPE"—NOT REVOLUTION!

Mr. Darcy Lindsay strongly supported the amendment made by the Council of State. He said that if the salt-tax was doubled it would undoubtedly enable the Government to set its house in order and would assist in the promised reduction of the provincial contribution. If the Finance Member would only give them a pledge that he would devote the amount that he might draw from this tax to the reduction of the provincial contribution, the House would be entirely willing to follow him to the lobby. (Cries of "No, no"). Mr. Lindsay added that if members were asked by their constituencies as to what they had done for the benefit of their provinces their only reply would be that they strongly resisted the increase in the salt-tax at the sacrifice of their provincial contribution as a constitutional crisis was involved. People did not care for constitutional crises, but money was badly needed for the reduction of the provincial contribution to enable the Provinces to undertake the projects which were beneficial to the people. Mr. Jamnadas had said that the increase in salt duty would be messenger of revolution to every village home, but to him it seemed that it was more likely to be a messenger of hope.

The motion asking the House to agree to the amendment made by the Council of State was then put to division and rejected by a majority of 11 votes, 47 being for and 58 against it.

Other consequential amendments made by the other House were also put to the vote and lost.

"VICEROY WRONGLY ADVISED."

After the Finance Bill had been disposed of, Mr. Rangachariar asked the President to permit him to move his motion in reply to the Viceroy's message. He said he wanted to convey to the Viceroy that he had been wrongly advised by his legal advisors in proceeding under section 67 (B) which was not applicable to the present position. His motion also implored the Viceroy not to exercise his certification power, and to abide by the decision of this House. He said the Viceroy was a liberal statement and the House was anxious that no step be taken by His Excellency in India. The President pointed out that the step objected to had not been taken by the Governor-General in Council but only by the Governor-General in his personal capacity. If he allowed any discussion it would merely reflect on the conduct of the Governor-General whose decision and order would be reviewed by the House. He, therefore, could not allow the discussion but thought that the purpose had been served by Mr. Rangachariar drawing attention to it. Mr. Rangachariar observed that the point of law had not been placed before His Excellency. He, therefore, wanted to send this message. The President replied that if the Hon. Member wanted to impress anything on the Viceroy, the doors of Viceregal Lodge were open to him as much as to the members of the Executive Council, and he could represent his point of view.

ADMINISTRATION OF CANTONMENTS.

Mr. Burdon moved for leave to introdnce the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to administration of Cantonments. Mr. Burdon said that the Committee which was appointed by Government in 1921 to consider that changes were necessary in order to introduce into the administration of cantonments the spirit of the reformed scheme of Government recommneded a complete revision and amalgamation of the Cantonments Act of 1910 and the Cantonment Code 1921 in order to bring into confirmity with ordinary municipal law the system under which military Cantonments were administered. The main features of the Bill are as follows:—It is proposed to take power to municipalize Government of those cantonments which contain substantial civil population having no essential connection with or dependence upon military administration. In other cantonments where these circumstances do not fully exist, administration of cantonment affairs will be vested in the hands of Commanding Officer of cantonment. The sole general effect will be that cantonment authority will cease to be purely executive agency of Government which it is at present in larger cantonments. Existing Cantonments Committee will be replaced by a Cantonment Board which will be municipal character and an essentially local self-Government body. Reformed cantonment authorities will be capable of suing and being sued in their own name and of making contracts. They will also be empowered to make bye-laws to govern local matters of administration which require different treatment in different cantonments. Cantonment fund under the reformed system will be a local fund vested in cantonment authority. In reformed cantonments where a board is constituted a proportion of the cantonment Board will be elected as representatives of the civil inhabitants of cantonment. An official majority will however be maintained. Cantonment Magistrate as such will be eliminated. In his place an executive officer will be appointed. He will be paid by Government. He will perform amongst other things duties of the Secrtary of the Board and he will have no judicial powers or functions. Local Governments will exercise certain larger powers of superintendence and control over cantonment affairs than they do as present. Military authorities will retain certain special powers in matter affecting health, welfare and discipline of troops. The House agreed to the grant of leave to introduce the Bill and also its circulation for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. The Assembly then adjourned till tomorow.

WILL M. L. A'S. RESIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

Despite the most strenuous efforts of the Government Whips, the Legislative Assembly has rejected, by a majority of 11 votes, the decision of the Council of State enhancing the Salt Duty. This happy result was due in the main to the endeavours of the Democratic Party leader and Whips as also to the striking speeches of Sir Montagu Webb and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Until the voting results were announced by the President the fate of the salt duty was hanging in the balance. As indicated in my previous messages, some of the votes had been weaned away by Government and a number of those who voted against the enhancement of salt duty on the previous occasion were new, either absent or stood neutral. The situation was not without anxiety to the leaders of the Democratic Party and also, I am glad to say to the leaders of the National Party. But the anxiety was removed when after the division, the President announced that the Government motion was lost by 58 to 47 votes.

There was a general determination on the part of the non-officials to stick to their guns and not be cowed down by the brandishing of the Governor-General's big stick or influenced by the inspired vote of "the Council of Elders". Indeed they resented the very existence of the Council of State as clogging the wheel of progress. The question before the House did not admit of compromise, nor argument. It was clearly a case of vote-catching by other means. Mr. Allen and other Government Whips were busy running here and there. The Whips of the Democratic and National Parties also began to stir themselves. It was a regular hide-and-seek play in respect of some stragglers, but eventually the victory was for the non-officials.

GOVERNMENT SURE OF SUCCESS.

The Government was so sure of success in the earlier part of the debate that their signal and unexpected defeat in the end brought on the faces of some of their members signs of sorrow and gloom. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for once put on a cheerful countenance and looked very pleased at the result. If left to himself he would have probably remained neutral this time also, but since the last occasion he realised his own position as a party leader without any following in this matter, and so he preferred to follow the lead of his followers. Sir Montagu Webb took the most manly course of refusing to go to the Government lobby. He was fully convinced that Government had blundered from the very beginning, and after giving full expression to his views voted on the popular side even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his friends, like Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Spence. The performance of Sir Malcolm Hailey was admirable but unconvincing, and if he had not exerted himself so much in an indefensible cause he would probably not have lost two or three votes. Captain Sassoon is not in Delhi. If he had been here he would have voted with Sir Montagu Webb as his views on the present policy of Government are now well-known. Mr. M. K. Reddi of the Democratic Party, who has been showing signs of vascillation, during the last few days, was absent from the meeting and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy also made himself conspicuous by his absence. That good man and true, Mr. Agnihotri, has not been in Delhi for more than a fortnight, on account of important private engagements at home, and his absence cannot be misunderstood, but the absence of Mr. Faiyaz Khan Mansingh and Ujagar Singh Bedi is inexplicable. It is, however, gratifying to note that six members of the Democratic Party responded to the call of the chief whip and voted very rightly against the Government. Mr. Abul Kasim, who had voted against the salt duty on the last occasion, was now seen with the Government.

WILL VICEROY CERTIFY FINANCE BILL?

The Assembly having decided by a large majority against the salt duty the Governor-General's certification of the Finance Bill appears to be certain. Last evening, there was an idea among some non-official members of the Assembly to proceed in a deputation before the Viceroy and request him not to take recourse to his extraordinary power of certification, but either leave the deficit uncovered or make further retrenchments.

PROPOSAL TO DRAW UP A MEMORANDUM.

But the idea of a deputation was afterwards abandoned by them and this morning it is proposed to draw up a Memorandum signed by about a dozen members and present it to his Excellency. But there are a few members who do not very much countenance the memorandum procedure, for they would like to resign their members if even after the unequivocal lead given by the Assembly yesterday, the Viceroy was to flout their opinion. The talk of resignation does not appeal to the majority of the members because it is argued that the session is now over, and if they were to resign now there would be bye-elections in some parts of the country for the Simla session and probably the Non-Cooperators might get in. It is not, however, improbable that one or two daring spirits would resign their seats as a protest against what appears to be the Governor-General's certification of the Finance Bill with the salt tax at two rupees eight annas per maund.

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 27.

20 members of the Legislative Assembly mostly of the Democratic Party have submitted to-day a representation to His Excellency Lord Reading urging on him not to resort to the expedient of certificate in respect of salt tax as such a step would endanger the Reforms, antagonise the intelligence of the country, cause constenation among the people and would result in creating a sense of insecurity in the nation.

A MOPLAH REBEL LEADER CONVICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Mar. 27.

The Sessions Judge of South Malabar agreeing with the findings of the Assessors convicted Konnar Mahomed Koya Thangal of Cheruvayur, Ernad, of offences of waging war against the King, arson, murder, forcible conversion etc. This Thangal was one of the last rebel leaders to be subdued in the recent Moplah rebellion.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON APR. 13.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Mar. 27.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee will be held at 3-0 p.m. on Friday, the 13th of April, 1923, at 183-85, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay at the All-India Treasurer's office. The principal item of business will be consideration of further steps regarding the Gaya Congress programme.

YEOTMAT DIST. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Mar. 27.

The seventh annual session of the Yeotmal District Conference was held on last Saturday and Sunday at Darwha under the presidency of Mr. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law M.L.C. The president in the course of his address said. "The only way of bringing Government to its knees and forcing on them a complete submission to popular will was to contest every seat in all representative institutions and wage a successful war against the bureaucracy. The best way of demolishing the Government prestige, if they had any left, was to enter the Councils, deal repeated blows and weaken their hold over the administration. They could exert a more effective pressure over Government from inside rather than from outside the Councils. The non-cooperation that Congress majority were so long preaching was only non-resistance and non-association which facilitated the imposition of fresh and crushing taxes over the masses already groaning under their weight."

Resolutions supporting the Swarajya party and calling upon the workers to observe the terms of the truce till the 30th April and help the Congress bodies in working up the constructive programme on one hand and vigorously carry on the work of enlisting members and collecting funds for the Swarajya party on the other were unanimously adopted.

INDIAN PRIZE COURT'S DEMAND ON ADMIRALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Richardson the standing counsel applied that the proper officer of the Crown be ordered to pay to the London Prize Court, the appraised value of the German steamer "Pagentum." On the outbreak of the war in 1914 this steamer was arrested in Calcutta Port. On 20th August the High Court declared the steamer to be enemy ship and ordered her detention. Subsequently, the Court ordered the ship to be released and delivered to the Admiralty. Later on by an order of the Court the proper officer of the Crown gave an undertaking to pay to the Court £46,000. The ship was never condemned and as such came under the jurisdiction of the Reparations Commission. The Treasury requested that orders be obtained before the close of the financial year from the Indian Prize Court allowing the London Prize Court to receive the payment on their behalf. The ship had now gone down. Their lordship passed as asked for.

ASSN. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Mar 26.

In the Second Division of the Association football League, Rotherham (three) beat Derby (nil); and in Southern Section of Third Division, Bristol Rovers (one) were beaten by Queen's Park (three) to-day.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

At the National Sporting Club, to-day, in a contest for the British Empire Cruiserweight Championship, Jack Bloomfield, the British Champion, beat soldier Jones, the Canadian Champion, who retired in the fifth round.

Jones began briskly but after some quick exchanges in the second round Bloomfield sent a right and left to the chin, flooring the Canadian for a count of five. In the third round all went in favour of Bloomfield who dropped Jones twice for the counts of nine. Early in the fourth meeting Jones hurt his right hand. Bloomfield continued punishment and Jones retired half-way through the fifth round.—Reuter.

RACING AEROPLANE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 26.

It is announced that the Gloucestershire Aviation Company is building a tiny racing aeroplane with a 450 H.P. engine, with the intention of attempting to regain for Britain the world's speed record. The company calculates that this machine will attain a speed record of between 250 and 260 miles per hour. Harry Carter, who won the aerial Derby last year, has been retained to pilot the new machine.—B. O. W.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

GOVT. PLEADER'S ARGUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 27.

In the civil suit against 19 members of the superseded Municipal Board to-day, the Government pleader cited the English and Indian Law and said that in the case of the misapplication of the municipal funds, it was no argument to say that the municipal councillors did not receive any personal advantage or that the Government officers sanctioned their various proposals. The latter gave their sanction with the understanding that illegality would be legalised as they pointed out from time to time.

Melbourne.—The Federal Government has decided not to renew the agreement with Queensland sugar-growers after June 26th, after which the Government will buy supplies from the cheapest possible source.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay. 27th March. Year. 1922-23	Year. 1921-22
Receipts for the by week from 23rd March to 28th March 1923	48,162	44,662
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 26th March. 1923	25,08,343	21,93,786
Shipments for the by-week from 23rd March to 26th March 1923 Europe	4,934	10,528
China, Japan and Coast Ports	60,045	2,047
Total	64,979	12,575
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 26th March 1923.		
Europe	5,16,471	3,66,688
China, Japan & Coast Ports	*12,49,002	10,42,519
Total	17,65,473	14,09,205
Afloat in harbour Europe	13,345	9,334
China, Japan and Coast Ports	62,926	29,606

* Including 5,734 bales for U. S. of America

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Texale	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 26-40 inches :—	
Bachael per lb	
Standard per lb	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 9
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 9
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 3 0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 8 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 2703-3203 :—	
Bachael per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Bachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 24-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	
E. D. Sassoon (Lion) per lb.	
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 3
Calits—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1128 per piece	14 0 0
No. 123 1/2 per piece	
Shootics :—7. 5 and 8 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 9 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Chess 8 los. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	7 9 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	8 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 9
Chess 8 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	
Pearl per piece	7 10 9
Bleached Chess :—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay Dallas per piece	8 8 0
Black Chess 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	
Spring per piece	
E. D. Bachael	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25/1/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25/0/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83/6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/6.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/6.

EXCHANGE.

T C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/16.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 468.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 508.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 498.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 149½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. ...
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 319.
London Gold ready sh. 87-10.
London Silver ready d. 32-12.
London Silver forward d. 32-10.
Tone of Silver—Steady. China speculators bought, London speculators selling, Continent sold Market depends on China.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.69-1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 72.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 84.00.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 97,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 61/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 80.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.

SHARES.

Market closed fairly steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340, India 91, Central 33, Tata Bank 13/8 and Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2250 Alliance 200 Apollo 46/4, Birla Mills 50, By. Cotton 760, By. Dyeing 1000, Bradbury 700 Century 587/8, Cent. India 2695, Colaba Land 1605, Coorla 175, Crescent 312/8, Edw. Sassoon 340xd. Elphinstn 86/4, Fazulbhoy 920, Gokak 170. Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 502/8, Jamshed Mfg. 285 Kastoorchand 360, Khatao 350, Kohinoor 1525, Luxmi Cotton 5350, Madhavrao Scd. 100, Madhowji 300, Mathuradas 490xd, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 240xd, New Great 487/8, New City 460 Pabani 525, Pearls 680, Phoenix 680, Shapurji 173/12, Simplex 415 Standard 1700xd, Swan 815 Swadeshi 2915 and Vishnu Cotton 1900 and Tata Mill 550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 307/8, B. Burma 435, B. Burma N. I. 125, Bt. Burma pet 6/10, B. Tramway 100, B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 20/8, Ind. Cement 167/8, Katni Ord. 155, Katni Defd. 770, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 27 Tata Iron Ord. 43/12, Tata Iron Defd. 123/12 Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 30 and Scindia Steam 11.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 27.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	525	—	477-80	502-30
Colaba	—	—	—	161
Crescent	332-80	337-80	310	312-
Kohinoor	1530	1525	1515	1525
Nagpore Ordy.	2700	2725	26 0	2690
New Great	500	510	490	492-80
Pearl	705	—	665	6-0
Phoenix	—	—	—	675
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	760
Bombay Dyeing	1015	1030	975	1000
Sir Shapoorji	172-80	175	—	173-12
Simplex	412-80	422-80	407-80	415
Swan	—	—	—	780
Swadeshi	2930	2955	2910	2915
Century	595	605	575	587-80
Alcock	—	—	—	302-80
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	162-80 157-80
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	770
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	122-80
Tata Steel Defd.	125	127-80	121-40	42-80
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	2080
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	420
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	122-80
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	9812-0
Bombay Steam. Ordy.	—	—	—	142-80
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	987-0
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th Mar 1923

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/32
Bank Demand	1-4 3 32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 9/32
Fcs Demand	470
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	150
Shanghai	240
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	176

Market Steady.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

On the Foreign Exchange to-day, the French francs depreciated to 73.55 and rallied sharply, at the last hour, to 71.30 on Continental support. The Belgian francs touched 85.85 and improved to 83.35. The sterling on New York closed better to-day at 4.69 1/16.—Reuter.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, 27th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Pail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	79 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	77 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	14 12 6
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	14 2 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	8 12 0	9 0 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 2 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	**, P**
Wheat May	7 8 3	
Linseed May	13 6 7	

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

49-22—377-20—Thakeredas and Co., Champaji Krishnaji v Premchand Ganeshmal and others, Motichand and D.

103-22—1743-18—Mulla and M. Sha Maganlal Parbhudas v Bejnath Ramchandra, Patell and Eze.

110-22-2676-21—Judah and S. V V Kanemar Venkapiya v Nazerally Tyabally Singapurewalla, Payne and Co.

114-22—2682—20—Mulla and M, Lalchand Damodhar v Amilal Jesangbhai Amin and D

108-22—3988-22—Motichand and D. Hiralal Bakoredas and others v Hatimbhai Gulam Hoosein and another, Wadia G and Co.

84-22—2244-20—Shroff and I., Haji Abdul Haji Haroon, Kadarbux Mahomed Hoosein and another, Sabnis G and S.

92-22—1120-20—Shamrao M and H Bai Dinbai widow v Nassonally Cassum Mahomed Mitha and others, Thakoredas and Co.

100-22—2506-20—N. C Dalal and Co., Umedchand Kashiram Gadappa v Edgelow G W and Co.

22-21—82-18—Amarchand and M. Ratanchand dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and ethers v Danji Dharsey and others, Dastur and Co., Motichand and D.

105-22—2074-21—Dubash and Co., Surajmal Keshrimal Vishindas and Co., Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

277-23—Pandja and Co., Anandrao Durgappa v Ramkhulam Ayadhyuprasad.

479-23—Mulla and M Pragji Mohanji and another Kaikhsaru Rustomji Shroff and others—Crawford B and Co., Subnis G and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-19—Malvi M R and Co., G G Nadkarni Esq., Vithaldas Odhowji, Smetham B. and L.

1615-20 Kharas and Co Sitaram Lakhmidas Dinanath Hensraj Thakoredas and Co.

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

3915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

4825-22—Captain and V, Pereival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

414-21—Matubhai J and M Currimbhoy Lalji Saja nand Co. Gulam Hussain Mahomed, Payne and Co.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Asignee of Bombay, Behrulal Benhman and others, Baishanker K and G.

2795-20—Judah and S, Madangopal Ramjidas, Dharamsey Fulchand N C Dalal and Co. a

739-21—Tyabji D and Co, N H Moos, Beharilal Kunjlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas, Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2700-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kanyalal Lakhmidas and others, Kirparam Bhikaram and others, Purnanand Cl and J.

S. C. Ct. 1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C., Keshavlal Lalluchand v Chunlal Lallubhai and another, Shroff and V.

4805-22—N C Dalal and Co., H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and others, Wadia G and Co.

4816-22—N. C Dalal and Co., H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and others, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgowandas Brijvalabhdas v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Modhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

5888-22—Purnanand Cl and J Jimatlal Pratapsi Bejraj Joramarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

28-23—Purnand C and J Nagindas Sarupchand Bejraj Joramarmal Thakoredas and Co.

5808-22 J. P. Wallace Kaiksarum Rustomji Alladin M. Lakhani Dharmsi D and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A R 14-22—J C G Bomen Inke Government Hassan and Ali Saheb and others Judah and S.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

999-20—Malvi M R and Co., Ravji Ratanji and Co., Motilal Manekchand v Soonderdas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4073-22—N C Dalal and Co., M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

493-23—Mehta L and Co., Bai Raliathai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2641-20—Captain and V, Veljl Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Raghavaya N and Co.

517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.

2141-21—Captain and V, Banjinath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

3344-19—Mirza and M, Dady Limji Batliboy v The Bombay Cotton Company, Payne and Co.

3516-19—Payne and Co., Pirojsha Sorabji Guzdar v Dady Limji Batlibhoy, Mirza and M.

2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.

1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Husseinbhoy Mahemed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi Co., Manchershaw and N.

1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.

1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.

1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.

2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Bijlmoria v The Ellerman and Buck nall Steamship Co. Ltd.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RAWCETT

In the Division Court No 49,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL:

LONG CAUSES.

551-17—Captain and V., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare and others, against Deft 7 only.

2006-19—Patell and E, Shivshomal Shivdayal Chiranjilal Ruchand, Amind and D.

592-21—Amarchand and M., Fulchandji Maneckchandji v Dhanlal Rikhabdas, Amin and D.

1976-21—Mulji Th. and Co., Dayal Jetha v Laxmidas Nursi, Mehta L and Co.

835-19—Shroff and V., Motilal and Co., Acharat lal B Haveliwalla and Co., Hiralal Th. and Co.

265-20—Motichand and D., Narotam Haridas v Dharamsi Meghji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

1390-19—Madhowji and Co., Kantilal Lalbhai v Chandmal Ghansyamdas, Shroff and V.

3635-19—Matubhai J and M. Virji Jetha v Datatraya Pandurang Joshi and others, Manilal and K.

1904-21—Khandwalla and Co., Chandulal Hurgovindas v Chunilal Harkisondas.

53-20—Payne and Co., Dady Nusserwanji Dady and others, Bai Sunamai and another, Mehta L and Co.

1927-18—In Person—Chhotalal Babansing v Sha Babaldas Khemchand, Amin and D.

59-19—In Person—Chhotalal Babensing v Sha Bhogilal Chandulal, Amin and D.

660-21—N C Dalal and Co., v Haridas Mulji, Jagjiwandas Chhaganlal.

1327-21—Unwalla P and P., Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and another v Yeshwantrao Khanderao Tipnis.

5051-22—Mehta L. and Co., Kanji Purshottam v Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Payne and Co.

2356-22—Thakoredas and Co., Rangildas Vithaldas v Memimal Shamdas, Soonderdas and Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co., Bhagwandas Trihowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

5864-22—Purnanand Cl and J., Sewantilal Nagindas v Maneckram Madanlal, Motichand and D.

355-21—N. C Dalal and Co., Sangildas Jesiram v Ebrahim Fazal Vishram Ardeshir H D and Co.

4738-22—Payne and Co Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla Jamarayan Lalchand Tapadia Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co v Noer Mahomed Hoosein and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct. 145/2139-20—Motichand and D, Thoroppa Sevnappa and ors v Gadmal Gumanmal, Mehta L and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.

4754-22—Payne and Co., Tricumdas Cursondas Chimanlal Sadanand and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co., Chunlal Balmukhandas, Bomanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3509-22—Tyabji D and Co., Keragji Metaji and and Co., Lallu widow and others, Payne and Co.

3798-22—Shah and Ch. Jesingbhai Virji Mehta v Ranchhoddas Bhawan and others, Daphtary F and D., Thakoredas and Co.

4868-22—Payne and Co., Mrs. Oliver Henrietta Margaret Lester v Apabhai Chaturbhuj Patel, Amin and D.

94-23—Kanga and S, Ardeshir Cawasji Vesugar v Maneckshaw J Mistry, Unwalla P and P.

172-23—Subnis G and S, Krishnai Anantrai Prabhu v Nageshwar Narsey, Tyabji D and Co.

3648-22—Motichand and D, Ramchand Vajichand and Co., v A. Jaffar Mahomed and Co., Payne and Co. (

5572-22—Parelkar M and B. Ganesh Vyankatesh Kamat v Achut Damoder Shindy and another, Judah and S.

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94-23—Kanga and S, Ardeshir Cawasji Vesugar v Maneckshaw J Mistry, Unwalla P and P.

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3648-22—Motichand and D, Ramchand Vajichand and Co., v A. Jaffar Mahomed and Co., Payne and Co. (

5572-22—Parelkar M and B. Ganesh Vyankatesh Kamat v Achut Damoder Shindy and another, Judah and S.

4644-22—Matubhai J and M., Haji Bachu Ali and another, Datubhai Jetha Essa Thaver and others v Ardeshir H D and Co., Manchershaw and N.

5253-22—Madhowji and Co., Narendra Topan v Naranji Dwarkadas, Craigie B and C.

5984-22—Purnanand Cl. and J. Bai Durga, widow v Rajaram Chinayee Kumar, Soonderdas and Co.

A·HAPPY·BABY·MAKES·A·HAPPY·MOTHER
A Mother says: "As three months old Baby was weaning. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

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Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him; the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete food from birth.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

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Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording for consumption in the tropics'. The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Wm. Joseph Nathan & Co. Limited, London & New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.819 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.728 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	76.4 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,E,W,SSW.
Movement of wind do	161 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as d Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft in
F	30	9 22	26 9	30	m 3 25	16 9
		21 54	28 2		15 26	16 9
Su	31	m 10 12	28 0	31	m 4 7	16 2
	Apl.	22 37	29 0	1.	16 15	16 9
S	1	m 11 7	29 1	1	m 4 56	15 9
		23 23	29 5		17 8	15 6
M	2	m 11 50	29 9	2	m 5 31	14 8
		.. ..	.. ..		17 4	14 10
T	20	m 0 38	27 6	20	m 6 45	17 1
		13 3	27 1		18 48	17 7
W	25	m 7 5	24 6	28	m 1 49	27 1
		20 19	26 2		13 33	18 8
Th	29	m 8 20	25 5	29	2 42	18 0
		21 9	27 2		14 23	18 7

A CHESS PRODIGY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" (London) wired to the paper on March 4th :—

At the Rotunda Pavilion in the Palais Royal Gardens this afternoon a crowd of chess enthusiasts met to watch the play of Aristide Gromer, the boy prodigy, who, although only 12 years of age, was matched against 20 of the star players of the well-known Palais Royal Club.

Gromer, a delicate looking little boy in knickerbrokers and with bare legs, walked round from player to player making his moves rapidly. He often had to wait for his opponents.

The boy is still at school, and promises to be an exceptional mathematician. He says he has never been taught to play.

DEATH AFTER VACCINATION.

P O. MESSENGER BOY SUCCUMBS.

Mr. E. B. McCormick writes:—

Jack Furze (14), according to his mother's testimony at the inquest, at Yarmouth Town Hall, on January 31st, reported in the "Lowestoft Journal" for February 3rd, 1923, "went into the Post Office in June as a messenger, and according to the rules had to be vaccinated."

As he was vaccinated, not in June last, but on January 13th, "after persuasion by the Postal authorities", we may suppose it was the idiotic and criminal "scare" about the London "outbreak" that moved his employers to raise the question. It would have been open to the mother to lodge a conscientious objection, thanks to the reform engineered by our League, but apparently she did not know enough about vaccination to object to it, and when a lad's superiors wish the operation to be performed, neither a boy nor his mother can be expected to realise that it is better to go a counter to such a suggestion than to risk one's life. (It will be remembered that Gladys Shirley, a girl of 16, was vaccinated while in the London Postal service, at the request of the supervisor, in April, 1919, and that after constant ill-health, she wasted away and died in September, 1920.)

Dr. Kay who vaccinated Jack Furze said he advised him against vaccination "as he might have a bad arm from exertion caused by his work during the ten days of the post-vaccination period." "He used anti-small-pox serum (what may that be?) and covered the wound with sterilised lint."

A week later deceased visited the surgery and had his arm cleansed with vaseline. Three days later he complained of pain and feeling unwell. Temperature 100. Dr. Kay ordered him to bed. Two days later his mother sent for Dr. Kay who found the boy "much worse" with little blisters on his arm. (It will be remembered that in the case of Mrs. Woffinden's baby the "generalised vaccinia" that killed the child started with "little blisters on the arm.") These blisters Dr. Kay opened and expected an improvement next morning. Next day he was worse and the day after Dr. Kay called in Dr. Shaw and they had Jack taken to the hospital where he died the same evening.

Of course Dr. Kay gave the customary assurance that "The serum was not responsible for the blood-poisoning. The cause of death was septicaemia complication after vaccination. Everything possible was done."

We presume it was vaccine which Dr. Kay calls serum and that he knows the difference between the two things. Also we presume that he knows that vaccination itself is blood-poisoning (which is the only definition which will cover every brand of vaccine). So we are at a loss to know the sense of saying the vaccine was "not responsible for the blood-poisoning."

Dr. Kay, however, is an exceptionally clever doctor, for he was able to answer the coroner that the fatal germ "got into the wound on the seventh day after vaccination."

Dr. Shaw, however, was equally, if not more clever, for he was able to say that "some outside source" was "introduced into the wound about the tenth day."

And we, differing from these medical wiseacres, who do not hang together (which they ought to do!) venture to affirm that the "outside source" got into the wound on the first day and at the time it was made.

Well, the poor boy is dead—not the first by thousands—and exempt from further

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

medical experiments. And "Mr. Miles on behalf of the Post Office" expressed sympathy with the mother. "Although he had been so short a time in the service deceased had been a capable and genial worker." Poor boy! No doubt he whistled as he went to the doctor. And the medical profession whistles cheerfully over these little incidents.

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

Dr. C. P. RANE,

Ramchandra Building, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

MYERS PUMP

Hand Force Pump for Bore wells and Deep wells will go in 2½' cased well, having Brass Cylinder for any depth upto 200 ft. Strong. Simple and easy working. Also a large Stock of Myers Power Pumps, Spray Pumps and various Kinds of Hand Pumps always in hand.

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C. M.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee informs that a deputation of the Congress Committee will visit the following places:—Rohtak 25th March, Ferozepur 26th, Ludhiana 27th, Amritsar 28th, Lyallpur 29th, Sargodha 30th, Lahore 31st, Multan 2nd April, Sukkur 4th, Shikarpur and Jacobabad 5th, Larkhana 6th, Karachi 7th, Hyderabad 8th, Mirpur Khair 9th, Ajmer 10th, Ahmedabad 11th, Surat 12th Bombay 13th.

The deputation then will proceed to Maharashtra, Carnatac and the Madars Presidency.

THE SALT TAX AND GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The defeat of Government on the proposed increase in the salt tax has created a somewhat anomalous position, now that it is suggested that this defeat should be counter-balanced by the certification of the salt tax by the Governor-General in Council. This is certainly a prerogative which probably lead to a greater *impasse* from a political outlook. And since the deficit revealed in the current budget has to be met by some means or the other, I would suggest an easier and less oppressive method of adjusting that deficit at least to some extent.

For comparison's sake, I will compare the revenue which Government anticipate could be realised from the proposed increase on the tax on salt, with what the tax, I now suggest would probably yield. It is fair to assume that no individual in India could consume more than one pound of salt every month, and that on an average 47,250,000 maunds are used annually. The revenue of this extra tax on a basis of a cent per cent taxation would be Rs. 5,90,62,500 per annum. This no doubt, seems a fairly large figure; but in contra-distinction to this, I venture to say that 3,780,000,000 boxes of matches are used annually in India—if not more. This allows 12 boxes per head per annum. Taking this as a basis for calculation at 2 pice per box, Government will derive by way of taxation an annual revenue of Rs. 11,81,25,000, which represents a difference of Rs. 5,90,62,500 in excess of what the tax on salt would yield. These figures—though comparative—will, I believe, give Government some food for serious reflection, with the result, I hope, that the suggestion may be acted upon, and that the salt tax may be withdrawn from certification. The basis of this calculation is on a population of 315 millions of people in India.

Now, in order to overcome any difficulty which may arise over the suggested taxation on matches, it will be necessary for Government to safeguard its interests by penalising heavily any other means of lighting, which now come into India from abroad. Similarly, the same policy should actuate Government in regard to locally made devices for obtaining a light, and which would render the use of matches compulsory.

Before the War a box of matches could be bought for one pice, to-day the price is 2 pice, and since matches are not a luxury but an absolute necessity and must be used, I would suggest that a tax of two pice be imposed on every box of matches sold, which would in turn increase the price of a box of matches to about 1 anna, in view of the fact that wholesale prices show a downward tendency. This tax would not involve any undue imposition on the labouring classes, as they do not use more than one or two boxes of matches in the course of a month; but smokers, motorists, and others who use matches freely, will be those who will principally be affected; but as this class of people are in fairly good circumstances, the imposition of the tax suggested would cause them absolutely no inconvenience. The revenue that would accrue from this tax to Government would represent a very important factor in making up the budget deficit. Such a tax, while it would not oppress the poor, would hardly affect the more well-to-do, and it is certainly preferable to the proposition that the salt tax should be certified by the Governor-General. Salt is an absolute necessity not only as an item which enters largely into food; but also in maintaining health and purifying the blood. On the other hand, while matches are used in large numbers by smokers—and smoking is said to be injurious to health—this tax on matches would perhaps have a deterring effect. I am certainly inclined to believe that the Viceroy would be less prone to have recourse to the certification of the salt tax than to the imposition of the tax suggested on matches; and while such a tax will excite very little or no opposition, it will unquestiontbly save Government from a very embarrassing position.—Yours, etc.

ZINOMA.

Bombay, March 26.

A YOUTH'S ADVENTURES.

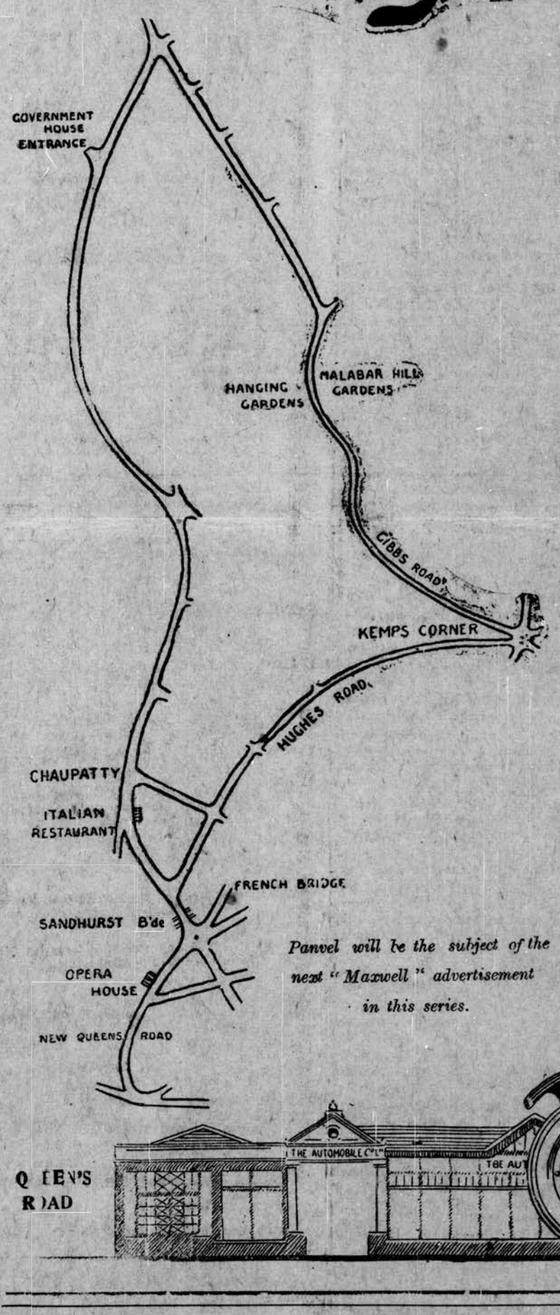
A remarkable story of the adventures of a sixteen-year-old youth, Eric Knight, who came from Nottingham, was told in the Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday, when the Knight was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for obtaining board and lodging without payment, and with assaulting an Ayrshire merchant by striking him on the head with the butt-end of a rifle. When Knight struck the man the gun went off and the bullet lodged in one of the prisoner's legs, which had to be amputated.

For the prosecution it was stated that Knight arived at an hotel at Prestwick with a motor-cycle, and gave the impression he was a man of considerable means. He bought a sporting rifle, asked several people where he could get shooting, and told an Ayrshire cement merchant that he was an architect, and that he required seven hundred tons of cement for a breakwater contract in the North of Scotland.

After being presented with his hotel bill he went off on his motor-cycle to Glasgow, and putting up at an hotel there sent a message asking the cement merchant to call. The gentleman did so, and was examining plans in the prisoner's bedroom when he was struck on the head and rendered altogether unconscious. He managed to get to the police and the police on entering the room found Knight wounded.

For the defence it was stated prisoner had become obsessed with the idea that he was a film hero.—The "Manchester Guardian".

Malabar Hill, Moonlight and a Maxwell



Panvel will be the subject of the next "Maxwell" advertisement in this series.

ONE of the pleasantest ways of spending an evening is to drive up Malabar Hill and rest at the top for a while. It is a very short run; but the view is so delightful that it never tires. The Bay wonderfully calm, the silver rays of moonlight glistening on the water provides a picture of peaceful beauty. On the hill itself is absolute stillness broken only by the gentle rustling of the thick foliage and there you can sit and enjoy a restful change from the noise and dust of the city.

OWING TO THE FAVOURABLE RATE OF EXCHANGE THE GOOD

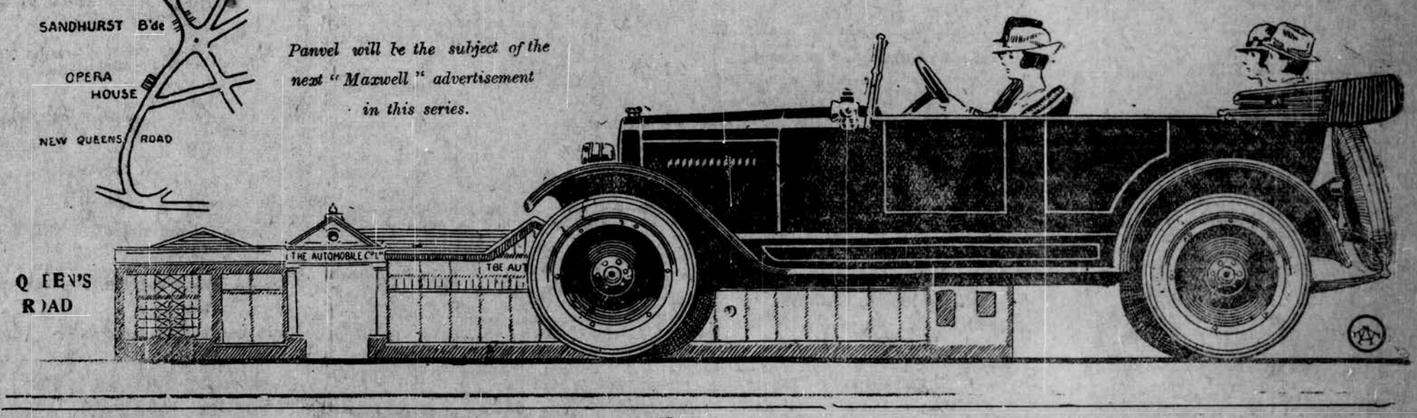
Maxwell

has been reduced in price from Rs. 5,750/- to Rs. 5,450.

This price will include as before Oil Side Lamps, Bulb horn, both made by Lucas, and spare tyre with tube. Avail yourself of this opportunity.

THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.

Queen's Road :: :: :: BOMBAY.



World's Greatest Production

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

STANDARD & PORTABLE MODELS

PHONE No. 1331. *Sole Agents:* TELEGRAMS "SCOTIA"

WARDEN & Co

23, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Recess No 44

Cigarettes

Westminister

Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Kanara Vulcanizing Works.

The Best and cheapest house for vulcanizing in Bombay

STOCKS:—

H. F. VULCANIZING MATERIALS COMPOUNDS CANVAS, ETC,

Prompt attention will be given to executive upcountry orders at

MODERATE RATES

ALL WORKS GUARANTEED

RAMCHANDRA MANSIONS

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

"STIGLER"

Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts

UNAPPROACHED IN

Safety, Durability, Comfort, and Simplicity.

LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.

Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENTS:—

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co.,

Navsari Chambers, Fort.

Tele { grams—"Eastlight" phone—3771, 595. Godown—1072.

THE
British Empire Exhibition
(BENGAL BRANCH) CALCUTTA

Patron: H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Exhibition will be held in the Eden Gardens, CALCUTTA at the begining of December.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE EXHIBITED:

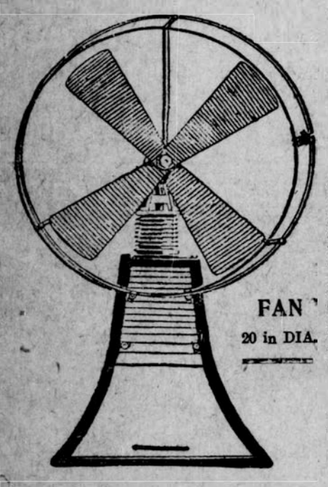
Raw Products and their Manufactures.
Food Products.
Agricultural and Horticultural.
Fine Arts.
Furniture.
Building Material.
Jewellery.
Motor Cars and Cycles.
Machinery, Mechanical Electrical and Aerial.
Sporting Goods.
Archaeology.
Natural History.
Cottage Industries.
Fabrics and objects of personal use.
Glassware.
Chemical Products.
Educational objects.
Agricultural Machinery.

For details apply to:

General Secretary,
T. EMERSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
5, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

AT THE CLUB,
in the Office or the Home
the best drink for all residents in hot countries—refreshing, invigorating and health-giving—and especially for all who go in for sport and athletic exercises, is
BARLEY WATER
made carefully from
ROBINSON'S 'Patent' BARLEY
according to the following
Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Bachelors' Club):—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar, and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of Robinson's "Patent" Barley, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes and allow to cool. When cold strain off through fine muslin, and add ice and lemon juice to taste.
J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., NORWICH, ENGLAND
(with which is incorporated KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON).

Cool Breezes at 1/3rd of an Anna an hour.
The Automatic Oil Fan



FAN
20 in DIA.

NO { ELECTRICITY STEAM CLOCKWORK GLASS.

Dispenses entirely with the need for a Mosquito Net.
Made in London from British Materials of the best quality and finish. The Fan runs at a high speed for sixteen consecutive hours without attention. Motive power Kerosene. Kerosene consumption one pint in nine hours.
Bhaya Hanumat Prasad Singh, M. L. C., Rais and Zamindar, Athadama (Basti), says in his letter dated 24th Sept. 1922 "The Fan is working to my entire satisfaction. I have been using it since July last and have found it very useful. It is light, strong and portable."
Price Rs. 155.
Free delivered anywhere in India.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Company.
173 Hornby Road, Fort, P. O. Box No. 459.
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK" Telephone No. 4963
Also at :—
KARACHI, : : LAHORE, : : AMRITSAR

Use ANGORA SOAP
BEST FOR CLOTH.
VALLI SULEMAN,
SWEDISH MATCHES MERCHANTS,
Vazir Mansion, Null Bazar, BOMBAY.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE REFORM.

Slaughter-houses, like slums, exist in every city, but they are not visited by the majority of citizens. The progress of animal pilgrims from farm to cattle-ship and from market to abattoir does not come before the public until it has moved a step further and reached the butcher's shop. Even there some delicate folk would have it hidden, so that we might admire sheep in the meadows and enjoy mutton at dinner-time without being offended by being brought into contact with any of the stages by which the one is converted into the other.

Such false sentiment is very far from being kindness to animals. Behind the polite veil of ignorance which is thus thrown between the public and the abattoirs, from 30,000 to 40,000 beasts are killed every day in this country, mostly by blows struck with a pole-axe or with a knife. Such methods, when carried through by inexperienced, heartless, or careless slaughter-men, are the cause of considerable cruelty. A Yorkshire butcher admitted recently in the press that "it often happens" that a beast is struck more than once with a pole-axe. Another butcher, according to the Animal Defence Society, has stated that he has seen a professional slaughterman hit a bullock as many as 12 or 13 times before it was properly stunned, and that he has seen bullocks so hit go mad, foam at the mouth, and bellow with pain. In large factories pigs are killed by being hung up on a revolving wheel, stuck, and then left to bleed to death.

That such a state of things is a disgrace to any civilised, non-vegetarian community and that it offers no compensating advantages, either commercial to the butcher or gastronomical to the epicure, was the thesis of a demonstration in humane killing given yesterday through the courtesy of a local firm in the trade at the Manchester city abattoirs. Before members of the trade, press representatives, and other interested parties, the Animal Defence Society exhibited a humane, bullet killer, such as is used in Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, and in several English towns, including Portsmouth, Plymouths, Brighton, Eastbourne, Southampton, Weston-super-Mare, and Winchester. The weapon employed is of Swedish make, and looks like a telephone receiver. The wide muzzle is placed against the victim's head, the safety catch is removed, and the shot fired by striking the rear of the killer. The bullets can be varied so as to give the right power against any animal from a cat to a bull. The Animal Defence Society (which has, of course, no business connections with the makers of this or of any other instrument) is agitating for a law reform to render all other methods of slaughter illegal. Last December the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Montague Barlow, replying to a question in the House of Commons, announced that the humane killer was to be considered by a Cabinet Committee. The Animal Defence League hopes that their case may be brought before Parliament during the present session.

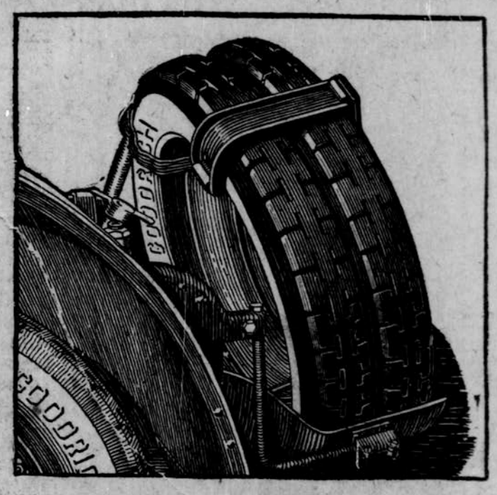
MAIN LINES OF OPPOSITION.

Opposition to that case takes up five main lines. First, it is argued that shooting is a longer process than pole-axing. A local member of the trade told a "Manchester Guardian" representative yesterday that he could kill and prepare for the retailer seven bullocks in an hour. The Animal Defence League authorities point, in reply, to the speed with which Continental slaughterers get through their work, and to the satisfaction expressed by the English exponents of the methods. Secondly there is the question of the extra expense involved in buying killer and bullets. The weapon costs 16s. 6d. and the heaviest bullets just less than 2d. each. Thirdly, there is the fear that humane killing produces inferior meat. Here again the argument from experience is brought up. At Carlisle, to take an English example, where the humane killers have been used in the public abattoirs for 23 years, the superintendent declares that "whether you look at it from a butcher's point of view or any other, the humane instruments are far and away the best. . . . The animals bleed freely, and there is no danger connected with the use of these instruments." A badly bled animal, it is added, may often be found that it has met its death from the axe, and not from a bullet. Fourthly, the suggestion that bullets are dangerous to the men employed is denied. In one Continental abattoir the authorities, when asked about their views on the point, said that since 1862 (when the method was introduced) not a single casualty had occurred. Lastly, there is the dead weight for conservatism to be moved. On the whole the trade in Manchester is not hostile; it is simply cautious, and resolved not to be hurried for sentimental reasons into practical difficulties.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is enlisted in the cause of the killer, and a number of members of Parliament and distinguished literary men have also given their support. So far, however, the religious objections of the Jewish faith have not been overcome. The Animal Defence Society regard the methods of killing which observance of the Jewish faith renders necessary as indefensible on humane grounds.

The justice of this cause is, perhaps, summed up most eloquently by Mr. Maurice Hewlett when he says:—"It is bad enough to be a parasite in common with tigers, dogs, wasps, spiders, crabs, and sharks, depending upon death and destruction for our lives. The very least we can do is to reduce the suffering involved to its lowest."—The "Manchester Guardian."

BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 2 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Reply to: THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.



Goodrich Silvertown
America's First CORD TIRE
THE HIGHEST POINT OF CRAFTSMANSHIP
is undoubtedly reached in making Goodrich Cord Tyres. This applies not only to their structural perfection but to their appearance as well.
Cream-white sides and snappy, flashing black tread—a beautiful clean-cut tyre with unusual mileage qualities—a tyre that the owner of any motor car is glad to use.
For particulars write to :—
THE GOODRICH TYRE AGENCY.
Prop. :—ORMEROD$ (INDIA) LTD.
20, Bank Street, BOMBAY. Tele : No. 849.
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1923 Models

No old stock
LOW PRICE,—LOW RUNNING COST.
Free Inspection Service and a complete line of Spare parts.
The value of a Motor lorry is measured by the amount of actual work it will do each year for the greatest number of years and the cost of doing that work. By such a test the "INTERNATIONAL" has no equal. We can prove it.
Call or write for further particulars to :—
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Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.
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RELIABLE OIL SIDE AND TAIL LAMPS
FOR FORD and OTHER CARS.

No. 110, SQUARE OIL SIDE LAMP. It is well-proportioned and gives universal satisfaction; Black, nickel trimmed. Bevelled plate glass 3½ ins., Height 11 ins., width 4½ ins.
Rs. 29-8 per pair.
No. 115, OIL TAIL LAMP to match above. Has white, ruby semaphore lenses, Black, nickel trimmed. Height 11 ins, width 4½ ins.
Rs. 15-0 each.
THE
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
Accessories Dealers,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive."
TELE: 6006.

It goes without saying that
Balliwalla & Homi
who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest, in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb workmanship.

CHEAP LIGHT CHEAP
Aluminium Annapurna Cookers of th gauge of same arangement and size as Brass Cookers. Prices practically pre-rates. Every one can have one now. Pr from Rs. 9 upwards.
Descriptive literature free on requ Write a post card now.
ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY.
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THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNM TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA. ports in his report, dated the 21st Decem 1922, that the "TEMPLE" Brand Port Cement complies with the Specification ALL RESPECTS and is considered to b VERY GOOD QUALITY. Ask for our P let "DWARKA CEMENT" from
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with the

Standard Keyboard

THE MOST COMPACT of all writing machines. Carrying case only four inches high. Occupies less space than any other practicable Typewriter. Strong and sturdy like every Remington. STANDARD KEYBOARD—Just like the big typewriters. No shifting for figures. The touch is light, the action is easy, operation simple and work always first class.

Write for Illustrated Literature.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY) Ltd.

Hornby Road, Bombay, and Branches.

FREE PRIZE

Gramophones, Watches and Gold Rings Given Away.

A prize for brains, can you solve this puzzle? For each correct solution, we will send absolutely free, a genuine "Good Luck." Scarf Pin mounted with a scientific diamond. **Directions.**—Write numbers from one to nine in the eight vacant squares, so as to add up to fifteen in as many ways as possible (up and down, crosswise or diagonally) the figure 5 always remaining the centre figure, the same number can only be used once. **Conditions.**—This advertisement must be copied and not cut out, send your reply on a post card. Only one solution from each person will be accepted and only one member of a family may enter. In addition to the above present, every one sending the correct solution will be given an opportunity to receive absolutely free Watches, Gramophones, Jewelled Rings and many other valuable prizes. Use your brains and gain one of these free prizes, your only expense being the cost of a post card on which to send your solution.

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WORKS 663, Tardeo.
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A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

Is the Best Medicine you can buy for

WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
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CONSUMPTION
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If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere

WHOLESALE

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119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists, 333, THAMBU CHETTY STREET, P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

BABY'S DELIGHT.

JHU-JHU REST SWING.

In the Jhu-Jhu baby is comfortable, happy and out of harms way He cannot fall; his limbs are free for natural exercise which improves digestion and guards against the teething troubles. Folds flat. Can be put anywhere instantly. Tested up to 100 lbs.

Eminent Doctors admire and appreciate the Jhu-Jhu and recommend it for babies. Numerous Compliments from every rank and every quarter of India.

(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended your safety Swings for baby. (Sd.) F. Bodycot (Mussoorie)

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Prices (*on approval*) DeLuxe Rs. 6-6. Standard Rs. 8-12. Post & Pkg. As. 12.

DO NOT DEPRIVE YOUR BABY,

Order one To-day. { K. & KEYS Co. No. 3 Faiz Bazar—DELHI.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

NICE POCKET CALENDAR FREE.

ONE Nice Pocket Calendar for 1923 and our Perfumery and Medicine Catalogue will be sent gratis and post free. Please mention this paper and write clearly. Apply sharp :—

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtole,
CALCUTTA.

"XLN"

RAG MANTLE

FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the curative aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

kills and cures all

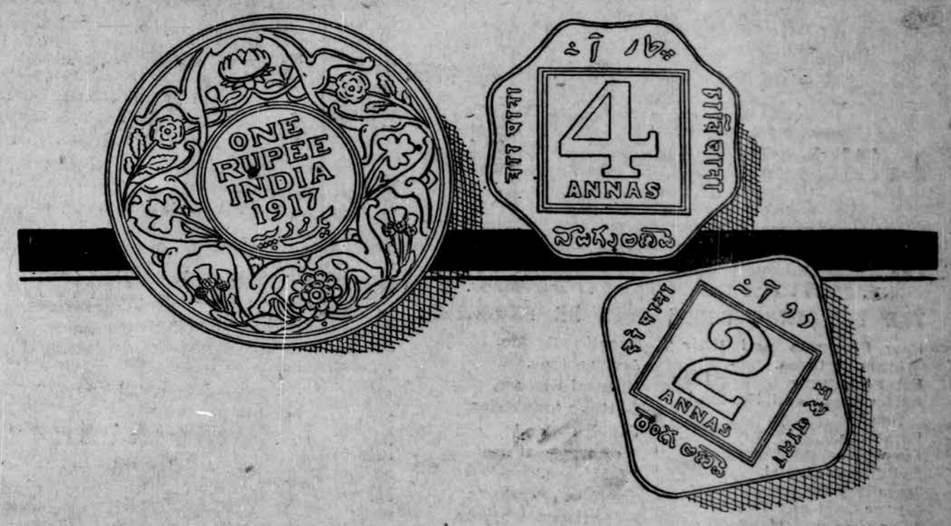
ACHES and PAIN.

GANDHI (ARMENIAN & Co.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption, Simple Reliable.
Price . . . . on application

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2



will buy you a 1 lb. tin of POLSON'S

PURE MOCHA or FRENCH COFFEE

anywhere in India.

You might be able to get it for less, but do not pay more.

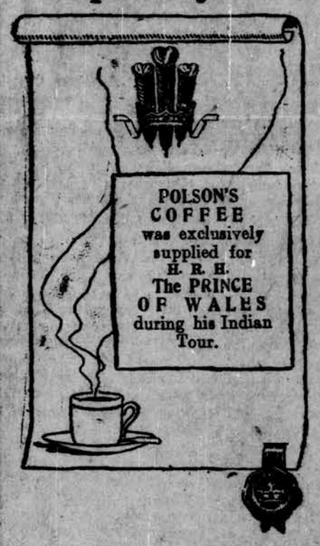
Some dealers might try to sell you inferior imitations which, owing to low cost, provide them with bigger profit, so insist on Polson's and see that you get it.

If you experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining supplies send us your order direct, with the name of your usual dealer.

EVERY 1 lb Tin of POLSON'S COFFEE CONTAINS A PRESENT TICKET

POLSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 367, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

Your guarantee of quality.



SAMPLE TINS OF POLSON'S FRENCH OR PURE MOCHA COFFEE FREE ON REQUEST

ACTIVITIES

All the activities of the present age first require active body and active mind. If you lack in any or both, use our world-renowned Atank Nigrah Pills, which cost only a Rupee per tin with 32 Pills. . . . . .

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Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
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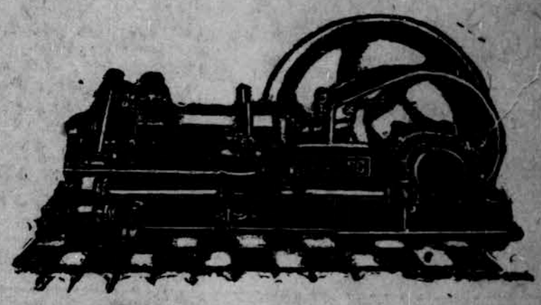

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Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.
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